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Crewmen of the Polish fishing vessel Regulus check the situation around their ship's berth in Vancouver, British Cohumbia. Canada has granted 19 crewmen of the five Polish vessels docked in the Pacific port permission to remain and is considering the asylum requests of 28 others.

U.S. Analysts Say Libya Has Told 'Hit' Squads to Suspend Operations

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON - After weeks a alarms about Libyan plans to assassinate President Reagan, U.S. malysts with access to the latest op secret intelligence now say that dieged Libyan hit squads - two is them, with five members each have suspended their opera-

ions, at least temporarily. → [A White House spokesman said → riday that he had no comment on The Post's story, Reuters reported

· rom Washington.] Mr. Reagan has said he has evidence that hit men under the Liyan leader, Col. Moamer Jadhafi, threaten U.S. leaders, but he administration has not made hat evidence public. Nor his it nade public its basis for saying now that the squads have suspend-

d operations. This has compounded the shadww nature of the affair, confrontng the public in newspaper head-ines with diametrically opposite

assertions by rival governments.

The administration and Col. Qadhafi have been hammering at each other in public almost all year, but the assassination plot is the most serious accusation that has been made against the Qadhafi

Sources say there is debate within the Reagan administration now as to why the alleged hit squads have become inactive and how long they will remain that way. One theory, the sources said, is that the publicity and U.S. denunciations gave Col. Qadhafi second thoughts about the squads.

High-level sources continued to insist that the assassination threat was real. Sources said that the U.S. government had hard evidence that two multinational squads had been trained in how to assassinate the president. East German terrorist experts helped in the training,

> The source for this evidence is a closely guarded secret within the Reagan administration. Unconfirmed press reports said the information came from an informant who was found to be credible.

However, the information about the hit squads beyond their training remains soft, sources said. The ... United States still does not know for sure whether any members ever-left Libya, for example, sources

Intelligence reports of assassination threats against American presidents by foreign operatives are nothing new. But this time President Reagan and other leading officials took the unusual step of publicly discussing the threat and declaring they had evidence it was

zy not to take it seriously. But we've had lots of them that no-

body talked about." The specialist's view on assassination attempts helps explain why two government officials with access to the same secret information give different assessments without really contradicting each other in the technical sense.

A Diminished Threat?

For example, Howard H. Baker Jr., of Tennessee, the Senate ma-jority leader, said on Dec. 16 that "the risk is diminished some." But David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, said in response to Mr. Baker's comment, "I know of no reason to believe the threat has diminished."

A nongovernment publication specializing in Middle East events, The Middle East Policy Survey, reported recently that the CIA "now pelieves that Col. Oadhafi ordered the recall of the hit squad before it

reached the United States." Two congressional sources who heard CIA briefings on the Libyan never asserted it had evidence that

"Once you learn about a threat to the president's life," a government specialist said, "you'd be crapoint or that any had arrived in

the United States.
Senators and House members briefed by the CIA acknowledged that there were grounds to be concerned about the threat of assassination. Several interviewed said they felt the portrayal of the threat had been exaggerated by both the media and the Reagan administration. One House member said the threat from Libyan hit squads did not seem to him to be any more serious than others the White House learns about on an almost

On Dec. 7, Mr. Reagan told reporters that "we have the evi-dence" that Col. Qadhafi planned to try to assassinate U.S. leaders. The previous day Col. Qadhafi had dismissed the charge, declaring ing such "silly" reports about assination.

Indications that the administration did take the threat seriously showed up in other highly visible ways, such as the posting of extra guards around Mr. Reagan and installing them as well for the first time on the third floor of the Pentagon outside the office of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Sharon Claims Golan Move Was to Counter U.S. Plan

TEL AVIV - Defense Minister Ariel Sharon was quoted Friday as saying Israel was "forced to annex Golan Heights" to counter U.S. plans to secure an Israeli withdrawal to its boundaries before June of 1967.

Mr. Sharon told the newspaper Yediot Aharonot that the United States "has decided to get Israel to pull back from lands captured in the 1967 Six-Day war, including the Golan Heights. The American pressure will be applied after our final withdrawal from Sinai next April and so we were forced to pass the annexation law to make it clear to Washington that we will not return to the indefensible 1967

The Israeli annexation law passed last week touched off sharp international criticism and resulted in punitive measures against Israel

Begin Defended

Mr. Sharon defended Prime Minister Menachem Begin for his subsequent attack on U.S. policy toward Israel. "Israel was obligated to clarify in such a way as left no room for doubt that it will not return to its its 1967 borders." he

Heights had been part of Syria. Burros Ghali, the Egyptian secretary of state for foreign affairs, said in another interview in the same paper that the annexation law would not affect the Egyptian-

Israel peace process even after The law is undoubtedly a new obstacle and gives added ammunition to extremists, to those opposing the peace process, but this pro-cess will continue between our countries even after the April withdrawal of Israel from Sinai," Mr.

Ghali was quoted as saying. Mr. Sharon also hinted the annexation might not be the only such Israeli move. "Perhaps we will have to look into other such

restraining actions." Mr. Begin decided to annex the 630-square-mile Golan escarpment Dec. 14, pushing a new law through parliament the same day. The Israeli defense minister also

criticized U.S. policy in the region, saying, "in the Middle East and Africa they [the Americans] do not understand what is happening. Against Soviet expansionism they are running around like blind men

Reagan Curbs Polish Trade, Warns Moscow

in U.S. waters.

gy exports to Poland.

Timetable for Moscow

that there must be remedial steps

to ease the repression within a "short and finite time" or the pres-

ident would begin to take steps against Moscow. But he declined to be specific and seemed to indi-

cate that the Geneva talks on limit-

ing nuclear forces in Europe, which are backed by the Atlantic alliance, would probably continue.

The official was asked why Mr.

Reagan had not taken firmer spe-cific actions against the Soviet Un-ion, which he had accused of hav-

ing "precipitated" the crackdown. The official said the Soviet Union

was now "put on notice."

Mr. Reagan, in declaring that
Moscow had been behind the

crackdown, said it was no coinci-

dence that Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, the Soviet commander of the

Warsaw Pact forces, and other sen-

ior Soviet Army officers were in

Poland when "these outrages were

being initiated."

He also said the martial-law

proclamations imposed "in De-cember by the Polish government

were being printed in the Soviet Union in September."

There had been earlier reports that Marshal Kulikov had visited

Warsaw soon before the military

crackdown, but the president's ref-

erence to the printing of docu-

ments was a new accusation, and

Mr. Reagan, who met Tuesday with the former Polish ambassador

to the United States, Ronniald

Spasowski, who defected to the United States Dec. 19, said the en-

voy had told him that one of the

ways that the Polish people had

place lighted candles in their win-dows. The president urged Ameri-

The State Department official

said one of the possible steps

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

cans to do the same.

nonstrated their support of the

he did not elaborate on it.

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President
Reagan has announced a number of economic sanctions against the Polish government and said he had warned Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, that if the crackdown in Poland continued the United States would take "concrete political and economic mea-sures' against Moscow.

In his sharpest condemnation of

the events in Poland since the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13, Mr. Reagan said Wednesday in a televised address from the White House, "I want emphatically to state tonight that, if the outrages in Poland do not cease, we cannot and will not conduct business as usual with the perpetrators and those who aid and abet them." "Make no mistake," he said.

"Their crime will cost them dearly in their future dealings with America and free peoples everywhere."

Some Measures Avoided

After three days of intensive discussions on what steps to take to try to restore Poland to the relative freedom that existed before the crackdown, Mr. Reagan avoided some of the harsher measures sug-gested by many members of Congress, such as a ban on trade and economic ties with both Poland and the Soviet Union.

In fact, the only specific measures amounced Wednesday night were directed solely against the Polish government, which is head-ed by Gen. Wojciech Jarazelski. Nothing concrete was done against Moscow, although it received a

sharp warning.
"The Soviet Union, through its threats and pressures, deserves a major share of blame for the developments in Poland," Mr. Reagan

'So I have also sent a letter to President Brezhnev urging him to permit the restoration of basic rights in Poland as provided for in the Helsinki Final Act. In it, I informed him that, if this repression tinnes, the United States will have no choice but to take further concrete political and economic measures affecting our relation-

Food Aid Continues

The president said he had also written Gen. Januzelski informing him of the economic sanctions and "warned of the serious conse-quences if the Polish government continues to use violence against its populace." "I have urged him to free those

in arbitrary detention, to lift martial law and to restore the internationally recognized rights of the Polish people to free speech and association," Mr. Reagan said.

The steps taken against the Polish government, as outlined by Mr. Reagan, allowed the continued sending of food aid to the Polish people, who are said to be in desperate need of supplies for the long winter ahead. But the president emphasized that such aid would continue through private American groups only so long as "we know that the Polish people themselves receive the food."

As outlined by Mr. Reagan, the sanctions against the Polish government included these steps:

· Continuation of the suspension on U.S. government-sponsored shipments of agricultural and dairy products to the Polish government until "absolute assurances" are received that distribution of these products is monitored and guaranteed by independ-ළාද ஊකත්ය.

· Halting the renewal of Poland's line of export credit insurance through the U.S. governmentbacked Export-Import Bank. [This reaffirmed a decision taken two weeks ago by the board of directors of the bank.

 Suspension of Poland's civil aviation privileges in the United



President Reagan announcing measures against Poland.

West Blamed By Russia for Polish Crisis

Pravda Avows Plan To Disrupt East Bloc

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Friday laid the blame for the Polish crisis on the United States and the West, charging that they had been engaged in a long-term plan to wrench Poland out of the Soviet bloc.

A 3,600-word article in Pravda

said Poland had been "target No.
1" for years by Western intellience agencies aiming to split

East-bloc unity.
The Pravda article said "anti-Socialist forces" in Poland, acting in accord with scenarios worked out by the CIA, had embarked on a crusade against Socialism in Poland and against the whole Socialist community.

The plan, it said, was to restore capitalism in Poland and tear Poland from the Socialist community, above all from the Warsaw

The article, clearly authorized at high level, gave the impression that the declaration of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13 had been a instifiably decisive move to halt a ate for the Eastern bloc.

Solidarity union movement was to against the Soviet Union might be a cancellation of plans by Secre-tary of State Alexander M. Haig have worked.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

But it passed no judgment on Gen. Wojciech Januzelski's imposition of a "state of war" in Poland, a sign that Moscow is still formally withholding endorsement until the measures taken have been seen to Pravda charged that Washing-

Jaruzelski Says There Is Room For Free Unions

VIENNA — Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, declared in a Christmas address to the nation that there was still a place for independent labor unions in Poland. He also denied that hundreds of Poles had been killed or beld in inhumane conditions since the imposition of martial

Gen. Jaruzelski's speech, read to the nation twice on Christmas Eve and rebroadcast Friday, specifically pledged that the military authorities would not impede the opera-tions of the Roman Catholic

In another Christmas address, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, praised the world's support for the Polish people Friday, saying the flicker of Christmas candles in windows offers hope for solution of the na-

The new military rulers kept a promise made by their predeces-sors to the free trade union Solidarity and permitted the broadcast of Christmas Eve and Christmas Day Masses on Warsaw Radio. But there was no extensive broadcasting of religious transmissions

In the coal fields of Silesia, meanwhile, 1,276 miners were holding out in the shafts of the Piast mine in southern Katowice,

In his speech, Gen. Jaruzelski, chairman of the new Military Council of National Salvation that now rules the country, wished Poles "a merry and prosperous Christmas." He said he realized how the rigors of martial law have complicated everyday life and thwarted personal plans."

But, he said, "the transitional burdens, rigors and restrictions" of martial law are "decisively a lesser evil than the fratricidal conflict that not so long ago stood on our

Gen. Jaruzelski, who imposed martial law Dec. 13, also promised that have appeared in our public life in the last dozen or so months" - a clear reference to the reforms won by Solidarity. But he did not mention the Communist organiza-tion, the Polish United Workers'

He emphasized several conciliatory themes. He said that there was still room in Poland for responsible, independent unions and that the process of "democratization" and "renewal" begun last year

would continue. In a pastoral letter read by a priest Friday on Warsaw Radio, Archbishop Glemp said Poles had one fundamental wish: 10 end martial law before Christmas.

The archbishop said he had asked himself what he could say when many civil rights had been suspended and the threat of a fratricidal struggle existed. "What can be said to the families who have been harmed, disappointed, imprisoned, slandered without good reason?" he asked.

The archbishop said that hope

The Polish crisis is sending shock waves through the West German banking industry. Page 9.

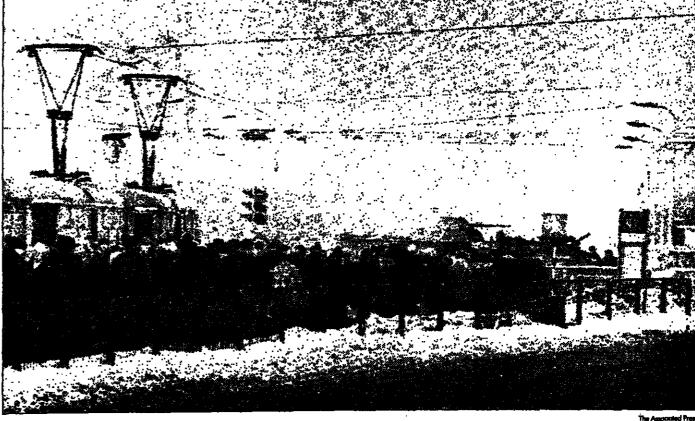
and reassurance sprang from the mystery of the birth of Christ, It showed that God was with the people and that man could change to become better and sensitive to

other men, he said. Warsaw Radio announced Fri-day that 1,276 men were holding out in the Piast mine. The protest is "giving rise to concern," Warsaw Radio said. But the radio said a similar protest at the neighboring

Ziemowit mine ended Thursday. Warsaw Television said the "imprisoned" miners were visited by a Catholic bishop and three parish priests, who celebrated Mass and appealed to the workers to halt their protest. "But this failed to bring about the desired result," it

tional appeals from women to their husbands and sons to end the mine occupation. One woman, her voice choked by sobs, was heard cleading with her husband over a telephone line to the Piast pit: "Come out as soon as possible. Sylwek. Today 20 miners have come to the surface and they did

not face any consequences. The radio said the rest of Katowice province was calm and normal work has resumed, including production at the steel factory where troops and police broke up a strike Wednesday, the radio said. Authorities in Gdansk, where the shipyards and other industries are centers of pro-Solidarity sentiment, have been meeting this week to plan "decisive but prudent action" for after the holiday period.



Poles lined up for a tram in central Warsaw earlier this week near two tanks, their turrets and cannons visible at right,

Reagan, Deflecting Potential Troubles, Keeps Republicans Buoyant for '82 Voting

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Reagan has come to the end of a year of dramatic political change. He is facing serious potential problems, but many politicians and voters say the difficulties do not yet appear to be punishing him or his party.

The strength of his position, and thus his opportunity to influence voting in 1982 comes through in interviews with politicians and voters, poll-takers and small-business men around the United

From unemployment to budget delicits, from what some perceive as unfairness to the poor to growing antagonism from women and blacks, Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party almost appear to have stockpiled future troubles, some of them self-inflicted. Yet, according to the interviews, the president generally remains politically above the troubles and appears to be keeping his party buoyant as it approaches what may be the most important off-year election since 1934.

Robert M. Teeter, president of Market Opinion Research in Detroit, said: "Peole really agree with him that cutting the federal budget is very important." The Republican poll-taker added:

"Some of those things, like Social Security, or blacks, are obviously serious, nagging problems. But Reagan has, and has always had, the capacity to override those things, to be judged on bigger, broader criteria than [on] things that turn up in the poll numbers." up in the poll numbers." Robert S. Strauss, the former Democratic national chairman, said he was

picking up a negative reaction to Mr. Reagan in his travels but called it "squishy." Mr. Strauss said, "The jury is still out on which way it's going to Dissenting Optoion Mr. Reagan benefits from support for cutting federal spending and from public patience about what seem to be unitappy side effects of his program. Paul Hausmann, a small-business man in the

Chicago suburbs, said he believed that his neighbors and customers were no longer demanding "instant gratification" from difficult policies. Gertrude Frey, a supporter in Northridge, Calif., said: "I think he's doing great. If we just hold with him we might make it."

A key experient to those who believe

with him we might make it."

A key exception to those who believe
Mr. Reagan's problems remain in the future is Rep. Tony Coelho, a California
Democrat and chairman of the House Democratic Campaign Committee. He said: "If the election were held today, we'd pick up 20 sears." He said that in no case could he imagine the Democrats adding fewer than 10 seats to their current edge of 242 to 192.

Nancy Sinnott, executive director of the National Republican Congressional Committee, disagreed. Saying that her committee's surveys showed fundamental support for Mr. Reagan and his policies among the American people, she said: "I don't believe they'll vote to stop it." She predicted, with firmness equal to Rep. Coelho's, "We'll gain quite a few White House gained House seats in an off-year election. So, although House Republicans have generally turned back from their earlier predictions that they would win the House outright, their hopes still appear grand, if not grandi-

Costteil Effect

It has become common in recent years for politicians to dismiss the importance of "coartails," the help the head of a ticket can give other candidates. But few Republicans argue that Mr. Reagan did not help them in 1980, when the Republicans picked up 33 House seats. Republicans say that Mr. Reagan has an exceptional opportunity to persuade voters that they should follow his advice and vote Repub-

Charles T. Manatt, the Democratic national chairman, conceded that there was an unusually close link between the president and the House election in 1982. The connection is more direct, but both plus and minus," he said, adding that while voters might like Mr. Reagan's budget views they would punish him and his party for "the growing and deepening

"Business planners I talk with just can't believe this thing will turn around soon," he said.

Some national polls cast doubt on just how popular Mr. Reagan is now. The Gallup Poll, for example, has recorded approval levels almost identical with President Carter's four years ago and disapproval levels a bit higher. But that is not the way it sounds to politicians or to interviewers on doorsteps.

Popular criticism of Mr. Carter, as his first year ended, began to center on the word "incompetent," a fault with no pos-tive side to it. But the negatives on Mr. Reagan sound more scattered, and when they deal with federal spending cuts that trouble an individual, the attitude is often mixed with general satisfaction over

For example, H.L. Patterson, a retired space shuttle engineer in Northridge, said of the president: "I think he's doing great. Somebody needs to do something about all this spending."

Pressed on whether anything about Mr. Reagan troubled him, Mr. Patterson replied: "I don't think his advisers have given him a real good view as to how the situation is going to hit some of the real poor people."

Peter D. Hart, a Democratic poll-taker in Washington, said he was confident that by next November voters would look at Mr. Reagan's economic policies and say, "Hold it, it's not working." He said, "It's going to be an unhappy elec-

torate." Several high-ranking Republicans. who did not want to be named, said that, despite what they considered several administration political blunders, the Democrats had thus far made headway only with the Social Security issue and would have a difficult time presenting alternative policies compellingly.

on approval to buy Marathon Oil stock, while Mobil's hopes rious blow. Page 9.

INSIDE

Test-Tube Babies The British doctor who ception outside the womb save

that such prognancies are be-

coming almost routine. Page 3.

U.S. Steel Gains

U.S. Steel Corp. has been giv-

Survival Course

Hangovers and leftovers, those two perils of the holiday sea-son, are more easily faced with a little expertise. A compendi-um of advice for merrymakers is on Page 5W in Weekend.

Solidarity Is Greeted In Christmas Message

By Henry Tanner

New York Times Service ROME - Pope John Paul II extended his Christmas blessings to the world in 42 languages on Friday and "cried out" to government leaders everywhere to change a state of affairs in which people were driven from work, locked in concentration camps, and deprived of the right of having a homeland

The main body of his "Urbi et Orbi" message — to the city and the world — which he delivered in Italian, made no mention of Po-land but clearly reflected his anguish over the suffering of his COUNTRYMEN.

When the pope stepped out onto the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica his face seemed dark and sad. It brightened as he saw that dozens of Polish flags and a white streamer with the red word "Solidarity" were waving in the back of the crowd of many tens of thousands that had come to St. Peter's

At the end of the main message, the pope said in Polish, "And now I address myself to you, my dear

"I embrace every one and each of you, all of Poland, our common homeland, and those here in the square who represent Solidarity, and all those listening on the radio. I want these wishes to reach especially those who are suffering, who have been driven from their close ones, who have suffered depression and desperation.

Solidarity Greeted

The pope departed from the prepared text to include greenings to Solidarity and those who listen on the radio" after he saw the Soli-

darity streamer in the crowd. The pope, in the main body of his message, said: The world that does not accept God ceases to be hospitable to people. Are we not disturbed by the image of such a world — the world which, in the zens."

He also urged that "the Catho-

the Foreign Ministry said it has learned. It said none of the three

has been tried or even formally

The other two are Andrew Pyke, 41, who worked for a Dutch heli-

copter firm and who has been held 16 months, and former Iran Air

employee Frank Skinner, detained

earlier this year.



Pope John Paul II giving his blessing on Christmas Day.

nomic, imperialistic and strategic lies of the Church in the East may - drives whole multitudes of people from their work, locks them up in concentration camps, deprives them of the right of having a homeland, condemns them to hun-

ger, makes them slaves?" He also said: "We cry out to the governments, to heads of state, to systems and societies, that every-where the principle of religious libcrty may be respected; that people, by reason of their faith in Christ, may not be discriminated against subjected to prejudice, deprived of the fruits of their merits as citi-

John White, the British consul

in Tehran, said he learned of Mr.

Bowden's arrest from the business-

man's Iranian wife. The Iranian

Foreign Ministry refused Mr. White's request to see Mr.

Bowden, a shipping agent Mr. Pyke, who Iranian officials

have said is under suspicion of spying, was visited Thursday by his Dutch wife and his father, who

are in Tehran on special visas. "Mr. Pyke is looking fit and well.

but is naturally anxious to get

alive and fresh, at sunset.

to become a treat to your palate.

Portugal...
a taste of sun

Fish which will be cooked by knowing hands

or the Portuguese National Tourist Office.

For further information, contact your Travel Agent

out," Mr. White said.

enjoy the same rights as their brothers and sisters of the Church

in the West."

Warsaw Reports Blessing

VIENNA (UPI) — The state-run Warsaw radio reported the pope's Christmas blessing in a brief news report that omitted the pontiff's special prayer for Poland. It said the pope had conveyed preetings to every person in Poland, but also omitted his pointed reference to the lack of full free-

dom of religion for the church in

Long Use of Diaphragm Linked to Toxic Shock

Eastern European countries.

The Associated Press BOSTON - Toxic shock syndrome, a rare and sometimes fatal illness usually associated with tampon use, has been detected in two women who wore disphragms for many hours, doctors have written in the latest issue of the New Eng-

land Journal of Medicine. : ::: One of the women had worm ther diaphragm for two days and flie other for 36 hours. Both women recovered, and the doctors said one has continued to use her diaphragm without any trouble.

French Sentence 4 to Jail in De Broglie Murder were also sentenced to 10 years, ing the eight-week trial that Mr. de Serge Tessedre, 35, a butcher who Varga ordered the killing because

PARIS - Four men convicted of murdering Prince Jean de Broglie, a former French Cabinet minister, have been sentenced to prison for up to 10 years. But the motive for the assassination, on Christmas Eve, 1976, remains unclear.

A jury of five women and four men, guided by three judges, found the men guilty Wednesday in con-

nection with the murder.

The chief judge, André Giresse, sentenced Pierre de Varga, a Hungarian-born businessman, to 10 years in prison for ordering the death, Gérard Frèche, 36, a smalltime criminal who pleaded guilty to shooting the prince, and Guy Simoné, 38, a police detective who admitted to arranging the killing,

pleaded guilty to acting as a go-between, received five years. The prosecution had asked for 20-year

The four were arrested four days after the killing outside Mr. de Varga's home, and the five years they spent in prison pending trial will count toward their sentences.

Motive Under

Justice sources said that Mr. de Varga, Mr. Frèche and Mr. Smoone would probably be freed in about three years and that Mr. Tessedre could expect to be released immediately.

The state prosecutor, Marcel Dorwling Carter, maintained dur-

sengers on his Pacific flight that he

had used a false story about at-tending a school Christmas party to get his wife and daughter out of the Polish Embassy in Tokyo.

where, he said, some personnel, in-

cluding his principal deputy, were

Japanese Foreign Ministry offi-cials said Mr. Rurarz and his fami-

ly took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo at noon Wednesday and asked for asylum in the United

States. The request was quickly

under round-the-clock protection by the Japanese police until leav-

ing the country.
Mr. Rurarz, who had been Po-

land's ambassador to Japan since

last February, is a career diplomat

and economic expert who served as an attaché at the embassy in

Washington from 1962 to 1966

and directed his nation's foreign

He later served as a senior

adviser to the Polish Communist

Party, as a special adviser to the secretary-general of the UN Con-ference on Trade and Develop-

ment in Geneva and as an adviser

Mr. Rurarz received the Solidar-

ity union leader, Lech Walesa, in

mocratization, even if some coun-

Letter of Protest

Several days ago, when Japanese

workers demonstrated outside the

Polish Embassy in Tokyo to pro-

test the martial-law crackdown,

Mr. Rurarz went out to receive a

letter of protest from the demon-

Mr. Rurarz and his family were

scorted by about 50 Japanese po-

lice officers to the airport and were

Airlines flight bound for Seattle.

put aboard a Northwest Orient

On his flight to the United

ordeal, but he nonetheless chatted

tries do not"

to the Polish Foreign Ministry.

trade policies from 1966 to 1971.

granted and the family remaine

he was unable to meet his part of a business deal facilitated by Mr. de Broglie, then a National Assembly

đebuty.

But for five years newspapers and various politicians maintained that the real motive was political. They accused the government of former President Valery Giscard

d'Estaing of a cover-up.

Mr. de Broglie raised funds and helped form the political organiza-tion that backed the election of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. That led to, speculation that Mr. de Broglie may have been killed because his business dealings had become an embarrassment to his political as-

More than 200 witnesses were called, including former Premier Raymond Barre and former Justice Minister Michel Poniatowski. Both denied any cover-up.

The French press has long con-tended that police, under Mr. Po-niatowski's direction, ignored an informant's tip about a murder contract on Mr. de Broglie, allowed the killing to take place and then covered up information about the tip and evidence linking the slaying to drugs, arms sumggling and politics.

The police inspector who handled the tip, Jean Ducret, testified that the information was so farfetched that he considered it pointless to pass it along to Mr. Ponia-

until further investigation. He said that an investigation judded noth-

Mr. Poniatowski, who as interior minister beaded the police forces from 1974 to 1977, testified that he did not learn of the tip tintil five days after the slaving. He contended that an open-and-shot case of a contract mutuer to award a business ucht had been blown

out of all proportion. -Mr. de Varga, who said he was being framed and manatained his innocence throughout, and that he would appeal. The three others admitted guilt but pleaded for leadency on the grounds that they did not believe the murder would be cir-

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

TOKYO - Premier Zenko Suzuki said Friday that he supports a sub-

stantial increase in 1982 military spending, apparently responding to

U.S. calls for a stronger Japanese Army.

"I would like to secure a growth of defense spending comparable to that of last year," Mr. Suzuki said in a television interview. "Japan's defense budget grew about 8 percent in the 1970s, comparable to the growth in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries.

The growth for last year was 7.61 percent and I think we have to give a

omparable growth to the defense budget next year."

Mr. Suzuki's remark indicated that the government might allocate a greater amount of money for military buildup than the \$11.7 billion requested by the Defense Ministry in fiscal 1982, starting April 1. The

Finance Ministry, however, wants to slash the military budget by \$100

The United States has been pressing Japan to strengthes its armed forces to cope with steady military buildups by the Soviet Union in the Far East. Government officials said that most of the Cabinet ministers who attended Friday's regular session called for a substantial increase in

3 Arrests Announced in Dozier Hunt

Listed Press Insernation

MILAN -- Police in Milan have announced the arrest of three suspects

in the hunt for U.S. Army Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, who was kid-

Betti, 34, a former schoolmistress who is believed to have recently taken over command of the Milan cell of the Red Brigades terrorist organiza-

tion. Miss Betti and another suspect, Flavio Amico, 26, were arrested

The police said they also seized "important" documents that the pair

were carrying, but did not say what they contained. They did not dis-close the name of the third suspect, who was taken for questioning but

not immediately jailed. They refused to speculate on the links between the suspects and kidnapping on grounds that the investigation was still

Revised Ecevit Sentence Held Illegal

The police said Thursday that one of the suspects was Pasqua Aurora

million — leaving a growth of 6.5 percent over the year.

napped from his home in Verona on Dec. 17.

Monday in a bar on the outskirts of Milan.

Suzuki Backs Bigger Arms Budget

Polish Envoy to Japan Granted Asylum by U.S.

By Robert D. McFadden

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The Polish ambassador to Japan has defected to protest the military crackdown in his homeland. He flew to the United States with his family, saying he could no longer represent a "re-gime that denies the fundamental rights of the Polish people."

The ambassador, Zdzislaw Ru-rarz, 51, who defected Thursday, was the second Polish envoy to be granted political asylum in the United States during the week. Ronniald Spasowski, 61, defected in Washington last Saturday, also to protest the military takeover in Poland. He received asylum the

next day.

Mr. Rurarz, his wife, Janina, 49, and daughter, Eva, 25, arrived in Seattle on a flight from Tokyo

Thursday morning, then took off again for Washington. [The family arrived Thursday night at Dulles International Airport outside Washington and was taken by security agents to an undisclosed location, The Associated Press reported.

The Polish military regime confirmed Friday the defection of Mr. Rurarz, more than a day after it was officially announced in Tokyo and Washington, the Associated Press reported from Vienna.

[In an evening newscast, Polish state radio said that Mr. Rurarz had "committed the act of trea-son" by asking the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo for political asylum. It said the Polish Foreign Ministry had asked the country's chief army prosecutor to institute criminal proceedings against the ambassa-

[The radio said that Mr. Spa-sowski had already been recalled in November because he was suffering from recurrent "depressions." Mr. Spasowski was accused of having delayed his return to Po-

The ambassador told fellow pas-



Zdzislaw Rurarz

approached him in the first-class

"He grasped my hand and wished me a merry Christmas— and he had a very firm handshake," said Michael McGee, 41, a Seattle businessman who was on the flight. "He was very moved by President Reagan's Christmas message, and said he did not think it would be too long before he got home to a free Poland."

Cellist Seeks Asylum

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (UPI) -Tokyo during his visit there last May. In an interview at the time An American-trained Polish cellist, Cecylia Barczyk, said Thursday with a Japanese news service, the ambassador said Poland needed she had asked for political asylum in the United States. economic reform and was quoted as having said, "We Poles need de-

"My hopes have been with the Solidarity movement. To this end I have given many concerts in its support, and I want to continue my mission to assist the people of Poland in their struggle," Miss Barczyk said in an interview at Yale Divinity School. She became a student at the Yale School of Music in 1977.

78 Seamen Defect

WALVIS BAY, South-West Africa (Reuters) — A group of 78 Polish seamen celebrated Christmas Day around a tree in a makeshift barracks after defecting from States, Mr. Rurarz's face was lined a south Atlantic fleet of trawlers. with the strain of his defection. The men have been granted temporary refugee status in South Africa, but officals said it would take with fellow passengers, signed autographs and wrote Christmas several weeks before their request greetings in Polish for those who

From Agency Dispatches ANKARA — The jail term being served by former Premier Bulent Ecevit was increased illegally by martial-law authorities, and his conviction has been quashed by the Military Court of Appeal, newspapers reported Friday. But it was not clear whether the four-month prison

term would be reduced following the ruling Thursday.

No official word has been given about Mr. Ecevit's sentence, but his lawyers said they thought his jail term had been cut to two months. He was jailed Dec. 3 for three months for delying a military government decree banning politicians from making public statements. The sentence was later increased to four months on the ground that the offense was committed during the period of martial law.

A military court, meanwhile, Friday sentenced 51 officials of Tob-Der. the leftist Turkish teachers union association accused of "Communist activity and propaganda," to up to nine-year jail terms and ordered a nationwide closure of its branches on charges of a Communist conspira-

And in Istanbul, more than 70 defense lawyers walked out of a military courtroom at the start of the trial of 52 leftist unionists facing the death penalty on charges of trying to set up a Communist state through revolution. The lawyers had requested that other lawyers be allowed to replace them if they could not appear in court on certain days but the chief judge limited their number to 52 — one for each defendant.

Zia Vetoes Elections, Sets Up Council United Press Intera

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has discarded the idea of long-promised free elections and instead established a 350-member consultative council to help him rule Pakistan.

Gen. Zia, who seized power in a military coup in 1977 and is chief martial-law administrator, announced formation of the new council in a nationwide television address Thursday. "It was felt that elections at present will be more harmful than beneficial," Gen. Zia said, adding that past experience showed "elections have given birth only to goons and chaos and confusion."

The council was an interim measure, the president said, and was not a substitute for parliament. But he did not explain how long it would last or if there would ever be free elections. The council's duties were largely unspecified and its decisions would not be binding on the president.

Fire Damages Hotel Near Beirut

ANTELIAS, Lebanon - An explosion and fire ripped through a garage Thursday, damaging a hotel near Christian eastern Beirut where a Christmas party for children was under way. Police said two men were killed and four person were injured. Several children had minor burns and cuts.

The Voice of Lebanon radio station, operated by the Christian The Voice of Lebanon radio station, operated by the Cansual Phalange Party, said the explosion was caused by a cylinder of liquefied gas. Police sources said the gas valve accidentally had been left open. Initial reports said the explosion was caused by bombs in cars. Rescuers, meanwhile, recovered the body of Iraqi Ambassador Abdel-Razzak Mohammed Lafta from the rubble of the blown-up embassy in

western Beirut, a police spokesman said. The building was leveled by a bomb on Dec. 15. A police spokesman said three other bodies were dug out from the runs, bringing to 41 the number of confirmed fatalities in the explosion. More than 10 bodies were believed to be still under the

(Continued from Page 1) shared the U.S. view that concrete acts should be taken against the Jr. to meet in Geneva on Jan. 26 and 27 to discuss the opening of the negotiations on reductions in crackdown. Both of those countries

Reagan, Warning Moscow,

Curbs Trade With Poland

strategic arms and other issues. Whether that meeting occurs, the senior official said, will have to be assessed in terms of the situation in Poland.

The official said that the United States hoped that its allies would take measures of their own against the Polish government, but that they had not been asked to take any specific measures. He said they were informed Wednesday of what the United States planned to

do.
Amplifying Thursday upon Mr.
Reagan's address, Mr. Haig said it
was "very important" for the allies
to follow the lead of President
Reagan and "apply whatever pressures" they could to bring about
an end to the repression in Poland.
Lawrence S. Eagleburger, assistnut secretary of state for European

ant secretary of state for European affairs, has just completed a tour of major West European capitals. He found, officials said, that the Italian and French governments

(Continued from Page 1)

ton had reacted in a "truly hysteri-

cal way" to the introduction of martial law and the setting up of a

According to Pravda, U.S. and other Western intelligence services

had chosen Poland as a primary

target for splitting East-bloe unity

after disappointments in Hungary

in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in

1968. The article was referring to

the Hungarian rebellion and the

Pravda said that Poland's dissi-

dent Committee for Social Self-

Defense (KOR) had been formed

not long after the CIA convened a

meeting in Geneva of dissident emigré movements from the Soviet bloc in 1975. Pravda said the com-

mittee received CIA support and set about forming independent

By last year, Pravda said, KOR.

together with an allied dissident

group, formed the "organizational

Soviet General

MOSCOW (UPI) - A Soviet

general said Friday that the Unit-

ed States was seeking outright mil-itary superiority at the Geneva arms talks and dismissed Western

core" of the Solidarity union.

trade union committees.

Czechoslovak liberalization.

military council to rule Poland

Polish regime to demonstrate Western refusal to acquiesce in the

well as Britain — also felt strongly that the Soviet Union should not be permitted to escape from re-sponsibility for Poland's imposi-tion of martial law.

Deeply troubling to the United States is the refusal of the West German government to undertake any specific actions either against the Polish or Soviet governments. Because of Bonn's heavy commit-ment to continuing what is left of détente, the West Germans gave Mr. Eagleburger the strong impression they would not do anything at this stage similar to what Mr. Reagan put into effect.

Mr. Haig spoke by telephone on Wednesday with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and they agreed on their concern over the situation in Poland, but not on doing anything in

was not constructive.
"Let's put it frankly," Col. Gen.
Nikolai Chervov said in a televised

West Is Blamed by Russia for Polish Crisis

speech. "It does not pay to seek confrontation with us." The general said the Soviet Union would never allow the United States to have military superiority and that it was up to Washington to clear the international political horizon of "storm clouds."

Gen. Chervov attributed the comments criticizing the Soviet Union to the chief U.S. arms negotiator, Paul H. Nitze.

Tass Condemns Sanctions

MOSCOW (NYT) - Tass on Thursday condemned President Reagan's economic sanctions against Poland as an "abominable intervention" in Polish affairs. Tass put out two dispatches

from Washington, the first of which ignored President Reagan's references to the Soviet Union in his speech Wednesday night. A second report Thursday evening said Mr. Reagan had slandered the Soviet Union, but made no mention of his warning that the United States would take political and

comments that Moscow was taking economic measures against the a stance in the negotiations that Kremlin if the Polish crackdown

> The Tass dispatch said: The president's speech was also used for slandering the Soviet Union's policy. Without any grounds whatsoever, he said that the Soviet Union was involved in the developments in Poland."

> The passing reference to the ele-ment of Mr. Reagan's speech that would seem to be of most concern to the Kremlin - the warning of possible retaliation - was taken as an indication of the sensitivity of

Interference Charged

LONDON (AP) - Poland accused President Reagan Thursday of interfering in Polish affairs in an "unprecedented manner, and of making "tasteless attacks" on the Soviet Union.

The official Polish news agency, PAP, in a commentary broadcast on Warsaw Radio and monitored here, said Mr. Reagan had already made an "unfriendly gesture toward Poland by his White House reception of the defector," Po-land's former ambassador to Washington, Romuald Spasowski.

НОНОНО Code Brings Mail to Santa in Canada

MONTREAL - Children around the world - whether they write in English, French Chinese, Vietnamese, Spanish or use braille - know that Santa Claus lives in Canada. At zip code HOHOHO in cen-

tral Montreal, Santa and nine helpers at Post Office House have already answered 40,000 scrawled notes from youngsters worldwide. They expect to send out 60,000 before Jan. 15.

"Your letter was like a ray of

in almost any language.
"Letters from all over the world that are addressed to the North Pole seem to get directed to Canada," Post Office official Johanne Halle said. "In 1978, we decided to start answering them." Letters need only be ad-

Iran Said to Hold 3d Briton LONDON - A third British businessman, John Allen Bowden, is being held in an Iranian prison,

Done

sunshine: it made me feel warm all over," Santa writes back to most of his friends, responding

dressed North Pole, or even Snowland, Snow Street or Icicle Lane to reach Sanga.

Togging on \$4,200: U.S. Cites Student Aid Abuses Presidents of the affected schools expressed disbelief or character at the news in the report. The accounting office concluded that the Veterans Administration had the best standards but said a uniform federal policy on "accounting office concluded that the Veterans Administration had the best standards but said a uniform federal policy on "accounting office concluded that the Veterans Administration had the best standards but said a uniform federal policy on "accounting office concluded that the veterans Administration had the best standards but said a uniform federal policy on "accounting office concluded that the news in the report.

WASHINGTON — One student 1 Boise State University in Idaho the received more than \$4,200 in steral aid while in school got a

ederal aid while in school got a egree in social science after taking 13 physical-education courses, achiding Coed Bowling, Coed Bilards, Advanced Weight Training and Coed Jogging.

His best grades were in independent study courses on Sexuality and the Male Athlete and Belavior of the Christian vs. Non-instian Child. He got 4 Fs, 11 Ys and withdrew from eight courses; the school waived its usul standards to let him graduate. il standards to let him graduate.
A student at Morris Brown Col-

ege in Atlanta collected nearly 16,000 in government aid in five nears but earned only 65 credit nears and had a 1.35 grade point o an A, the highest grade.) During is last two years he passed only me course and should have been neligible for his last \$9,000 in fed-

A student at State Community College in East St. Louis, III, received \$8,400 in seven years

Brown received nearly \$12,000 in aid in three years but, because of withdrawals, earned only 14 credit hours with a 0.62 grade point aver-

A new General Accounting Office report cites such examples to support its conclusion that some schools have set inadequate "academic progress standards" for stu-dents receiving U.S. government financial aid and have failed to enforce the standards set. As a result, it said, many students are abusing programs that totaled nearly \$8 billion in fiscal 1980.

Low Grade Points

Too often, it said, students whose grants it reviewed had low grade point averages, or withdrev or failed so many courses that they were far behind any generally accepted pace toward graduation.
About 20 percent of the Pell grant recipients studied had less than the

while completing only 35 of 215 for graduation, and about 10 percredit hours. She took the same speech course eight times and the same sociology course five times without passing either.

Another student at Morris

Brown received procedure \$12,000 is students with the project of the project is results nation-wide, it estimated that millions of dollars are being speat unnecessary and project is results nation-wide. dollars are being spent unnecessar-ily on students who probably will not graduate. The problem, it said, "threatens to undermine the integ-rity of the financial-aid programs."

The study was begun by the Government Accounting Office and completed for Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. It contained examples without the names of the schools or students because it was trying to illustrate a potential national problem. The

> During their survey GAO investigators examined a random sample of nearly 6,000 student tran-scripts at 20 colleges scattered across the country. They ranged from the University of Florida and Southern Illinois University to Mi-ami-Dade Community College and

students' names are protected by the Privacy Act. The schools'

names were supplied by other

Community College, said she could not believe a student could go to her school for seven years and earn only 35 hours.

Robert Threatt, president of

Morris Brown, acknowledged that "to some extent, maybe we didn't monitor satisfactory progress as closely as we could have." But he said the school had tightened its standards. Richard Rapp, financial aid of-ficer at Boise State, said he did not

be some cases" on a campus where one-third of the 12,000 students receive financial aid.

recognize the student from his school but said "there's bound to

Call for Uniformity

Of the grants that were re-viewed, \$3.9 billion worth were administered by the Department of Education, \$2.3 billion by the Vet-erans Administration and \$1.6 billion by the Social Security Administration, Several million college students receive such grants each

had the best standards but said a uniform federal policy on "aca-demic progress" is needed. Sup-porters of the programs responded that stricter voluntary guidelines had been approved for many uni-versities and colleges earlier this

The report comes at a time when budget director David A. Stockman has proposed cutting the ba-sic Education Department pro-gram for low-income and middleincome students, the Pell grants, from the current \$2.6 billion a year to \$1 billion in fiscal 1983.

Jack Peltason, president of the American Council of Education, an umbrella group for higher edu-cation, said that such cutbacks would be a "revolutionary" change in the relationship between the U.S. government and the higher-education community. "The states and the private sector couldn't possibly pick up the slack," he

He fears that as a result only children from wealthy families will be able to attend top private col-



FLASH FIRE — A fire fighter in Fort Worth, Texas, restraining a relative of one of the two employees killed in a flash fire at a North Forth Worth cafe. A truck was filling the tank of the kitchen's butane stoves when the fire erupted. Four persons were burned, three seriously.

U.S. Seeks Prosecutor In Donovan Allegation

By Michael Oreskes

. New York Times Service NEW YORK - Attorney General William French Smith has asked that a special prosecutor be appointed to investigate an allegation made against Raymond J. Donovan, the secretary of labor. Mr. Donovan, 51, was said to

have witnessed the payment of a bribe to a union official in 1977. when he was an executive of a construction company in New Jersey.

Mr. Smith's request was sent

Wednesday to a special threejudge panel set up under the 1978 Ethics in Government Act. The act requires the Justice Department to conduct a preliminary investiga-tion of any allegation made against a high government official, and then refer the allegation to the special court if it warrants further in-

Mr. Donovan has denied the allegation, has called for the appointment of a special prosecutor and has denounced his accuser, Mario Montuoro, as a "damnable and contemptible liar." Mr. Montuoro has been convicted of possession of drugs and weapons.

Delay Expected

A spokesman for the Justice Department, Thomas P. DeCair, said it might be several weeks before

-Mr. Smith's announcement said that the special prosecutor would be asked to investigate "an allegation" of corruption against Mr.

of the New York City blasters' unof the New York City blasters' imion, Local 29 of the Laborers International Union, has said that Mr. Donovan was present at a luncheon when an envelope that Mr. Montnoro said contained \$2,000 was passed to the president of the union by an official of the construction expresses with which construction company with which

Mr. Donovan was associated. Mr. Montuoro's lawyer, Arthur Z. Schwartz, issued a statement earlier this week saying that Mr. Montuoro had been found by judges to be a credible witness in several criminal and civil cases.

President Reagan had been told of the decision on Tuesday, Mr. DeCair said, and Mr. Donovan was informed Wednesday through his attorney. Mr. DeCair, who read the attorney general's statement, said that its language had been chosen intentionally.

This left unclear whether a special prosecutor would be precluded.

from looking into other allegations of corruption that have recently surfaced against the concern Mr. Donovan was associated with, the Schiavone Construction Co. of

\$4.4 Million U.S. Break-In

United Press Inter LOS ANGELES - Thieves foiled an elaborate alarm system at the Bel Air home of Taiwanese businessman Wellington Cheng and took \$150,000 in cash from a safe, \$2.6 million in artworks and more than \$1.7 million in jewels,



Raymond J. Donovan

The allegations against Mr. Do-novan grew out of a U.S. investiga-tion of the blasters' union conducted by the Organized Crime Strike Force in Brooklyn.

The government has not brought any charges against Mr. Donovan or his company based on any of the allegations. Mr. Montuoro's statements were not called to the attention of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee at the time of Mr. Donovan's confirmation hearings last January.

At the hearings, senators questioned Mr. Donovan at length about a number of other allega-tions of corrupt activities. Mr. Do-novan firmly denied all of them.

Planned VISTA Rules Bring Rights Dispute

WASHINGTON - VISTA, a fading survivor of the War on Poverty, appears destined to generate one last dispute between liberals and conservatives before being dis-banded by the Reagan administra-

A feud has broken out over delines proposed by James Burnley, the new director of the volunteer service program, some-times called the domestic Peace Corps. The guidelines would ban VISTA volunteers from engaging in any type of protest demonstra-

Mr. Burnley, a Reagan appointee, wants to be sure that in the last 18 months of its life, VISTA — an acronym for Volunteers in Service to America - will no longer be known as a government program that helps teach poverty groups how to march on city hall or the welfare department.

But the American Civil Liberties Union has cried foul, not so much at the ban itself, but at the idea that it should be in effect roundthe-clock, rather than just during working hours.

"Citizens don't give up their First Amendment rights once they become VISTA volunteers," said Arthur Spitzer of the local ACLU chapter, which has filed suit to block enforcement of the rule. "They have a right to do what they want in their off-hours."

Mr. Burnley has responded by iting the original VISTA charter

teers are "required to make a fulltime personal commitment to com-bating poverty." He argues that volunteers are supposed to live among the people they serve, and therefore, the distinction between on-duty and off-duty hours is

That, anyway, is what he contended in a set of proposed guide-lines that were published in the Federal Register last month. Once the ACLU filed its lawsuit, however, he decided to make a "more thorough review" of the round-the-clock aspect of the ban. A final no-tice of the VISTA guidelines published in the Federal Register this week said the demonstration-ban issue would be taken up later.

Whatever the outcome of the dispute over demonstrations, the thrust of the new guidelines is de-signed to assure that VISTA volunteers are no longer in the business of confrontation politics.

'Confrontational' attacks," the guidelines say, "...have little chance of eliciting the aid of many of the people who can best assist the poor in improving their lot in

This year VISTA's budget has been slashed in half, to \$15 mil-lion, and the program is scheduled to disappear in fiscal 1983, which begins in October. The program has been denounced from its inception by conservatives who complain of its aggressive advocacy for

More Welfare Cuts 4 Veterans Say Hanoi Reportedly to Be Sought by Reagan

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is planning to seek up to \$2.8 billion in new reductions of food-stamp and child-nu-trition programs in fiscal 1983, according to sources.

The Office of Management and Budget, these sources said Thursday, has compiled a list of proposed cuts ranging from \$2.3 bil-lion to \$2.8 billion next fiscal year in funds for food stamps, school hunches and breakfasts and the program for feeding low-income women, infants and children. The White House has approved most of the proposals, sources said. [A White House spokesman Fri-

day declined comment on the report. "Until a final decision is made by the president, it would not serve a useful purpose to comment," a spokesman told United Press International. On another matter, sources said

the White House has decided to drop plans for building most of the 150,000 new subsidized housing units for the poor anthorized for fiscal 1982 and to provide at most a handful of them for fiscal 1983.

The food stamp reductions would be on top of substantial cuts already made by Congress at the request of President Reagan earlier this year. The Carter administra-tion had estimated that the combined federal feeding programs wants cost \$17.5 billion in fiscal 1982; but last summer's cuts are expected to reduce that to \$14.7 billion, and the new requests, if approved by Congress, would reduce

Will Help Find MIAs

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service
BANGKOK — Four U.S. veterans of the Vietnam War ended an ans of the viennam war ended an emotional six-day return visit to that country and said the Hanoi government had agreed to help pri-vate American citizens trace missing servicemen and investigate the effects of the defoliant Agent

Orange.

During a brief stopover here on their way back to the United States after leaving Vietnam Thursday, the veterans said that the agreements resulted from a meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. They said Hanoi also agreed to receive more delegations of veterans through their organization, Viet-nam Veterans of America, and to develop a "cultural exchange" pro-

gram with the group.

The veterans, the first such group to visit postwar Vietnam, declined to answer questions but made brief statements at Bangkok's airport after flying in from Ho Chi Minh City.

50 Captured Alive

They said they had met several times with Vietnam's committee on missing servicemen, but the veterans made no mention of any new information on the sensitive sub-

According to U.S. officials, about 2,500 servicemen are listed as missing in action in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Of that number, about 50 are known to have been captured alive, officials said. Washington has had a number

of official contacts with Vietnamese authorities in efforts to resolve the issue. At the last meeting in Hanoi in May, the Vietnamese identified three dead airmen who had been listed as missing in action. Their remains were later flown to the United States.

U.S. Embassy officials here said the U.S. government encouraged

the efforts of private groups to investigate. But the officials said Hanoi was evidently more interested in publicizing inquiries into the effects of Agent Orange, partly to deflect U.S. accusations that the Vietnamese or their allies have been using chemical weapons against opponents in Cambodia and Laos.

In the veterans' statement, Robert O. Muller, the group's leader, said Mr. Thach "pledged to continue working with us in a cooperative effort to help resolve the question of the American servicemen that are still listed as missing in action.

Mr. Muller, 36, a former Marine who was paralyzed from the waist down by a bullet wound, said the veterans and the Vietnamese agreed "in principle" that U.S. doctors and scientists would be allowed to visit heavily defoliated areas of Vietnam to carry out investigations into the effects of Agent Orange.

He said the group had conferred "a couple of times" with a Vietnamese committee investigating "the consequences of toxic chemicals" and had met Hanoi's leading expert on the subject.

The veterans also toured the Litthe Flowers Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City, where they saw "gross-ly deformed" children, Mr. Muller said. He said some were deformed because of congenital birth defects and others were possibly victims of "toxic chemical exposure." Vietnamese authorities say some of the abnormalities were caused when expectant mothers became exposed to Agent Orange.

Mr. Muller said the group visited an orphanage where children of American servicemen are housed. met a group of disabled soldiers who had fought for North Vietnam, visited the war museum in Hanoi and toured the mausoleum and former home of Ho Chi Minh

'Left' Twist in DNA In Nature Reported

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr. New York Tunes Service

NEW YORK - Scientists have reported finding the first evidence in nature of a kind of genetic material called Z-DNA, or "left-handed" DNA, that may help turn on and off the hereditary message of genes. The discovery could provide dues to the origins of some diseases, including cancer.
Left-handed DNA (deoxyri-

bonucleic acid) may have an im-portant role in controlling the expression of genes in complex organisms, Dr. Alexander Rich and his colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Tufts School of Medicine suggested in their report, in the scientific · journal Nature.

This process, by which the gene's hereditary message is turned on or oil, is one of the major mys-

Schmidt Departs for U.S.

United Press International HAMBURG — Chancellor Hel-mut Schmidt of West Germany left Friday for a visit to the United States that is to include a vacation in Florida and a meeting with

effort, which is good news for cou-

ples who esunot conceive normal-

Dr. Patrick Steptoe, who achieved the first successful artificial conceptions, has told Americal

can doctors that 48 women are

an doctors that 48 women are
now pregnant, carrying babies
ouccived through "vitro fertilizaion" — joining male sperm and a
'emale egg cell — in his laboratory.
He credits major improvements
n the methods that produced the

irst two such infants in England

hree years ago. The advances romise to make artificial impreg-tations — which previously have

em a chancy process — routine.

This news is revolutionary —
numbers like these offer hope to a

arge number of couples who can't tave babies by other ways," said or John Marlow of Washington's

olumbia Hospital for Women,

In all the world probably fewer

han 20 such babies have been

sorn. This includes eight of Dr.

Reproe's patients and nine more

tine women are now pregnant.

a Melbourne, where an additional

where Dr. Steptoe spoke recently.

the universal genetic material, is the active substance of the genes and chromosomes, the hereditary structures of all living things.
Some diseases, including cancer,

appear to involve defects in cells' ability to control the expression of some genes. In an earlier report,
Dr. Rich's group cited evidence
that the left-handed configuration
might make portions of DNA
more accessible to some cancercausing chemicals. Such chemicals may "freeze" a gene in the active or mactive state, Dr. Rich suggest-

Since the famous double helix of DNA was discovered in the early 1950s, the substance has always been found to have a right-handed twist. But two years ago Dr. Rich and his co-workers demonstrated that synthetic DNA could be formed in a left-handed version.

To find natural left-handed genetic material, Dr. Rich said Wednesday in answer to a telephone query, the research team first developed a way of making antibodies against left-handed DNA. Success in making rabbits produce such antibodies was reported six months ago. Using them, the scientists found the lefthanded DNA in the fruit flies'



A NEW LIFE - Ousman Taal, 10, accompanied by his older brother, Kalulu, is larged by his foster mother, Joan-na Tisdal, after arriving in Sacramento from the village of Jufurh in Gambia. On a recent trip to Africa, Mrs. Tisdal told the village chief, Mamadi Taal, that she wanted to adopt a child - one who could be educated in the U.S. as a doctor and perhaps return to Jufurh someday. The chief offered her one of his sons, and Mrs. Tisdal chose Ousman.

Chinese Writer Admits 'Political Mistakes' The long and often bitter cam-paign of criticism was "not meant By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING - Bai Hua, the Chinese poet and dramatist who has been under attack for "bourgeois liberalism" for eight months, has acknowledged that he made se-rious political errors in his controversial screenplay "Bitter Love."

"I have come to understand the errors of Bitter Love' are a manifestation of an ideological trend held by some people that deviates from the Communist Party's leadership and the Socialist system,"
Mr. Bai wrote in a letter of formal self-criticism, published Wednes-

day. He had concentrated on exposing the party's past mistakes, par-ticularly during the Cultural Revo-humon of the late 1960s, he said, and ignored recent progress, par-ticularly the efforts to right old

Party Divided

Intellectuals were not the only ones to suffer in the Cultural Revolution, Mr. Bai said, referring to the theme of "Bitter Love," in which an artist dies with his love for the motherland unrequited, and they should now derive inspi-ration from the country's efforts to to strike at me, but to help me go forward," Mr. Bai declared. "It has enabled me to have sufficient time to get to understand some things and to have time for reflection."

Bai Hua, a pen name used by Chen Youha, 51, one of China's most prominent middle-aged writers, wrote his letter a month ago, and its publication in the newspaper Liberation Army Daily should signal an end to the controversy that has divided the intelligentsia and much of the party for almost a year. But so far the debate, with all of its heavy political overtones, appears to be continuing.

The party newspaper People's Daily published a commentary Wednesday warning officials against "administrative interference" and "simplistic judgments" in artistic and literary affairs.

If they want to criticize a work or an author, the commentator wrote, they should do so in their own names and in a reasonable manner rather than use professional polemicists to write broadside attacks as was done in the Cultural Revolution — and in the initial attacks on Mr. Bai in the Liberation

Luther H. Evans, 79, Dies in Texas; Headed Unesco From 1953 to 1958

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Luther Harris Evans, 79, a former director-general of Unesco, died Tuesday in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Evans became Unesco's director-general in 1953 and served in that capacity at its Paris head-quarters until December, 1958. He

OBITUARIES

was adviser to the U.S. delegation at the 1945 London conference that founded Unesco and served on the U.S. National Commission for Unesco from 1946 to 1952. Before joining Unesco, he had been the Librarian of Congress and taught government at New York University and political sci-ence at Dartmouth College and

James F. Engers

Princeton University.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT) — James F. Engers, 67, a Dutch former diplomat who worked for the United Nations for 30 years and who was director of its Council for Namibia, died of a heart attack Wednesday in New

During World War II, Mr. Engers served as a political affairs officer for the Dutch government-in-exile in Washington and New

Samuel L. Kountz NEW YORK (NYT) -- Dr.

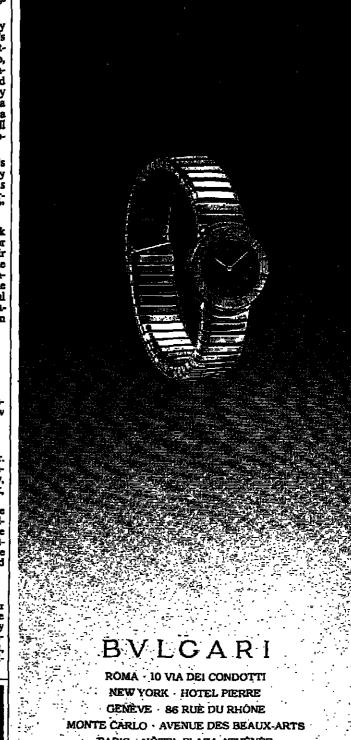
NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Sammel L. Kountz, 51, an international leader in transplant surgery, died Wednesday in Great Neck, N.Y., after a long illness.

Dr. Kountz helped advance the techniques in transplanting kidneys. He discovered that large doses of a drug called methylprad. doses of a drug called methylpred-nisolone could help reverse the acute rejection of a transplanted

Arthur Laro

HOUSTON (UPI) — Arthur Laro, 69, a former president of the Chicago Tribune-New York Daily News syndicate and former executive editor of The Houston Post,

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ® Est. 1911 5, rue Dounou, PARIS "sank roo dae noo" or Falkentum Str. 9, Munich or M/5 Astor at sea



PARIS HÔTEL PLAZA-ATHÊNÉE

Innovator Reports 48 Test-Tube Pregnancies About a half dozen more are 337 cases and made 74 women By Victor Cohn pregnant after laboratory concep-tions at the Eastern Virginia Medi-

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Test-tube cal Center in Norfolk, the first such clinic in the United States. bables are now being produced in large numbers by the innovative British doctor who pioneered the One woman is due to give birth to the first test-tube baby in the United States, probably between Monday and Jan. 9.

day and Jan. 9.

Among the newly pregnant Britons is Mrs. Lesley Brown, who gave birth to the first test-tube baby on July 25, 1978.

The term "test-tube baby" is something of a misnomer. The baby is conceived in a small aborated dish nos a test-tube. And ratory dish, not a test-tube. And the developing embryo, the union of the mother's egg cell and the fa-ther's sperm, is soon transferred to

and born. Before the birth of the Browns' baby. Dr. Steptoe and his collaborator, Robert Edwards, failed to achieve implantation in the womb

in 80 patients. 77% Fertilizaton Rate

But as of Oct. 31, Dr. Steptoe told doctors at Columbia Hospital and at the American Association of Gynecological Laparoscopists convention in Phoenix, he had suc-cessfully fertilized 338 eggs in 436

He attempted implantation in

15-1 cases and made 74 women temporarily pregnant until the new embryos were rejected. But as of Oct. 31, eight babies had been born, 48 women were still pregnant and Dr. Steptoe was continuing to transfer families to continuing to transfer families to continuing to transfer families to transfer families. ing to transfer fertilized eggs into many of the 1,000 women on his

waiting list.
"In short," said Dr. Marlow, a friend of Dr. Steptoe's, "77 percent of all egg cells obtained were ferti-lized, and 21 percent successfully implanted themselves. Of these, the loss during pregnancy was only around 16 percent. More embryos and fetuses are lost in natural pregnancy!" To create a test-tube baby, a

doctor first takes an ovum or egg cell from an ovary of a woman who is infertile because of blocked. damaged or missing fallopian tubes, the tubes through which a fertilized egg moves to the womb. or from one whose husband produces too few sperm for ordinary conception.

To get the egg, Dr. Steptoe inserts a laparoscope, a slim foot-and-a-half tube; in effect a skinny telescope, into the woman's abdomen, entering through the navel. On finding the ripening egg cell, he removes it with a fine suction nee-

He joins the egg with the hus-

band's sperm in the laboratory. Within hours, egg and sperm mar-ry and begin to multiply to become a collection of growing cells. Within a day or two, this new incipient being is placed in the woman's womb with a long, flexible catheter. Important Refinements

All these things were being done in 1978. But there have been important refinements at Dr. Steptoe's new laboratory at Bourn, England, near Cambridge:

• There is hour-by-hour moni-toring of the woman's hormonal condition so the doctors can retrieve her ripening egg just when it is "ready."

• The husband's sperm cells are tested and washed to reduce the chance of infection, and used in a precise quantity to try to make sure one cell successfully pene-

trates the waiting egg.

There is careful control of the

growing embryo's laboratory envi-

ronment: the kind of solution it grows in and artificial air in its container. · The embryo is usually placed in the mother's uterus in late afternoon or early evening often around 5:30 p.m. Dr. Steptoe has found that the womb is generally

most receptive then.

Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, December 26-27, 1981 *

Law of the Sea for All

The United States temporarily withdrew from the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea last March so that the new administration could review the terms of this complex international treaty. The review has now been completed. In the next few weeks the president will be deciding whether the United States will return to the negotiations and, if so, on what terms.

The treaty establishes an international framework to govern mining of the rich mineral deposits found on the seabed. Since only a few countries possess the wealth and the technological capacity to mine in the deep scabed, the treaty creates an international authority to mine these strategic minerals, along with private business, for the benefit of the developing countries.

It was dissatisfaction with the mining provisions that prompted the administration's review. Some objections were to technical features, such as a ceiling on mineral production, that affect private interests' ability to secure an adequate return on investment and their opportunity to compete on an equal footing with the proposed international enterprise. Other opposition was due to a distaste for the treaty's intervention in the traditional operations of the marketplace, and its spreading of political power in the treaty's governing council.

Some of the American concerns with the deep seabed mining provisions can be corrected through relatively minor amendments. Others can be dealt with through the commissions that will put the treaty into effect after it is signed. The remaining difficulties for American mining interests will be small

compared with the difficulties of undertaking such a risky and expensive enterprise on the high seas without — or worse, outside of an agreed international framework.

More important, the mining provisions, despite the prominence they have acquired through the years of contentious negotiation, are only part of this treaty. U.S. national security objectives are vitally affected by provisions governing rights to military passage under and over disputed ocean territory and through narrow straits. Broader economic interests involve rights to fishing and to the development of oil and gas resources.

The other participants in the conference are determined to complete the treaty next year with or without the United States. Mr. Reagan's choice, therefore, is probably between abandoning the treaty and proposing a limited set of amendments that could be adopted in the single short remaining negotiating session. Amendments that would undo compromises on major issues, reached in years of negotiation, doubtless have no chance of acceptance.

The choice seems clear. The disadvantages to the United States of trying to go it alone outside an international framework accepted by most of the rest of the world outweigh the treaty's shortcomings. The damage to U.S. national interests if the Law of the Sea were to collapse because of U.S. non-participation could be very great. And an American withdrawal at the last minute would provoke immediate anger and likely retaliation. It would also undermine a U.S. leadership position in numerous other international forums.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Guatemala: Insurgency in Search of an Explanation

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — There are two diametrically different ways of looking at the geopolitical state of play in Guatemala. One is Al Haig's, from the high ground of the State Department's 7th floor. The other comes from Father Fernando Lopez, a 47-year-old Catholic priest who fled Guatema-

la last year when his name showed up on the published death lists of government "paramilitary units." Originally from Spain, Father

Lopez lived in Guatemala for 21 years; at the end, he was part of a 10-member team, including teachers and social workers, tending to peasants in a northwestern province on the Mexican border.

Of the ten, he reported in an interview here the other day, eight are dead at the hands of Guatemalan government "security forces" and the ninth, at last word, had gone underground.

He speaks, volubly, of government repression and wholesale murder of opposition political leaders, trade unionists, lawyers, journalists and priests — anybody suspected of sympathy or association with a rising anti-government guerrilla movement in the country-

The secretary of state, in a classified "background paper" circu-lated to American diplomatic mis-sions worldwide, speaks with comparable conviction of a Guatemala whose only problem is "extremist groups" using "terrorist methods"; their support and encouragement from Cuba's Fidel Castro has been

"stepped up significantly."
Mr. Haig's "confidential" recounting of Cuban "covert activities" in Latin America, has been



'You call it subversion. We call it survival.'

updated at least once since it was originally dispatched in October. American diplomats at the United Nations, throughout Latin America and in 24 allied countries were instructed to talk it up with officials of their host government (without showing the full text).

So what we have here is two people, of rather different stations and perspectives, speaking with some considerable knowledge and authority of the same situation in a way that presents us with two totally different Guatemalas, What quite comparable to the mess in El Salvador, if only because the American involvement on behalf of the ruling authorities in Guatemala remains modest by comparison to the U.S. military mission in El Salvador. But it is moving in that direction with the Reagan administration's resumption this year of military assistance to the tone of \$3.2 million for jeeps and trucks.

In a word, a mess. It is not yet

If you accept the Haig-Reagan domino theory in Central America, the administration's blind eye to anything but Marxist-Leninist leftanything but Market-Lemma lett-wing insurgency inspired by Cuba and the Soviets is understandable in Guatemaia. The parish where Father Lopez worked, by happen-stance, is 100 miles from critical. Mexican oil fields. Guatemala is only one domino away from the ulimate domino, Mexico; topple it and, by Haig-Reagan reasoning, you scarcely have to worry about E Salvador.

This no doubt explains why the This no doubt explains why the Mexicans are cool to the Guatemalan insurgency, while showing all sorts of sympathy to the leftists in El Salvador. Perhaps sheer proximity concentrates the mind. But it is equally possible that it causes principle, and sound policy, to give way to shortsighted expediency. Guatemala and El Salvador are in significant ways indistinguish-

in significant ways indistinguishable. Both have repressive governable. Both resort to "death squads" and other forms of repression to terrorize the opposition. Both are headed for elections

next March which give every promise of perpetuating the status quo: chronic violence and gross so-cial inequity; incitement to widening insurgency born of simple

of popular grievances, at low cost. Father Lopez concodes the bility. Understandably, he does not have Mr. Haig's latter picture of it — the type of arms involved. the alleged rate of arms flow, the

grand Cuban-Soviet comprisey. What he sees is a pattern of government repression against the peasantry, abject powerty and hunger, agrarian "reform" designed not to feed peasants, but to promote cash crops for export. He sees Mayan Indians flering to Mexico or into the hills to join the guerrillas. He som terrorized 12.

year-olds taking up gens.
What he sees, in other words, are government activities promoting insurgency. The present government has blocked every avenue except the Popular Army," he declares. A cutoff of American aid, he insists, would bring a democratic coalition government to power, with broad support. "in three

If even half of what he says is so, then what he cannot see from his vantage point is not nearly as important as what the Reagan administration cannot seem to see. There is a telling paragraph in Mr. Haig's "confidential" cable to American envoys abroad:

"This study does not attempt to explain why violent indigenous movements may develop, nor does it attempt to explain why militant radicals who are self-proclaimed nationalists accept foreign gui-dance and assistance as readily as the evidence suggests.

One wonders why that other half of the story was not passed along to America's allies. C1961. The Washington Part.

On Losing a Voice

There's long been an uncertain quiver in the Voice of America. Even the name is a little suspect: a plural democracy does not speak with a single voice, much less through an official microphone. Nevertheless, over the decades the Voice has won an enormous audience around the world. It has earned trust because it is rarely strident or tendentious. Yet today, sad to say, that hard-won trust is being put in jeopardy by over-eager ideologues.

For months, Voice editors have been pressed to give a more polemical edge to their commentaries. Against the advice of VOA professionals, the administration is starting a new station, Radio Marti, to mount a propaganda counterattack against Fidel Castro. It is this background static that makes all the more damaging the recent resignation of Bernard Kamenske, director of the Voice's news division.

In quitting after 28 years, Kamenske is being loyally discreet about arguments with the new director, James Conkling, a former show business executive. But those quarrels

are common knowledge at the station, as is Kamenske's importance in devising a charter that committed the Voice to "accurate, objective and comprehensive news."

As yet, fortunately, there have been no basic changes in the Voice's news format. But some dubious ideas are circulating, like calling Afghan guerrillas "freedom fighters" instead of "anti-government insurgents." Tags like that belong in editorials, not news re-

It may be quixotic to expect the Voice to avoid any tilt; no government agency can be wholly objective. Still, the ideal is precious. and its value is evident as millions of Poles" tune in foreign broadcasts to learn what is happening in their own land. They do not: want propaganda; there is plenty of that from uniformed broadcasters on their domestic television. To change the Voice's approach and heighten the ideological pitchwill not make it an antidote to Radio Moscow. Only an echo.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Unions Seek Strategy to Stem Erosion of Power Mr. Kirkland's determination to By Harry Berustein

OS ANGELES - Battered by powerful economic and political forces. America's labor unions are urgently seeking new programs and policies to restore their dwindling influence.

They are trying to achieve that goal in the midst of revolutionary shifts in labor-management relations in this country, shifts that could slow if not indefinitely stall efforts to revitalize the labor move-

The confusing, contradictory trends in labor relations these days make it difficult for the country's union leaders to devise strategies for coping with their many problems on political and economic

There are angry, militant workers and union leaders who want to challenge what they see as unionbusting bosses and their political allies in the White House and Con-

These "confrontationists," led by men like the president of the International Association of Machinists, William Winpisinger, are convinced that most corporate executives, even in highly unionized industries, are out to destroy unionism itself, cut wages of workers and eliminate the laws and regulations unions have won over the years to protect workers.

There is substantial evidence to support their arguments:

· A growing army of attorneys and labor-relations consultants make no secret of their goal to break unions where they exist or to keep them out of non-union com-

 American Bar Association officials estimate there are about 12,000 lawyers in their labor-relations section, 9,500 of whom represent employers. Many of these management lawyers, joined by employer associations and others, sponsor regular anti-union semi-nars all over the country. Employers pay \$400 a day and more for executives to learn "strictly legal" anti-union techniques.

• Employers have also joined with the Reagan administration and conservatives in Congress to weaken job safety programs and environmental laws, reduce unemployment and workers' compensation benefits, eliminate government-paid training, retraining and

job-placement services. Yet even as the unions prepare to do battle with these forces, they must somehow deal with another growing, contradictory trend in la-

bor-management cooperation and an end to the traditional adversary relations between workers and

Giant corporations like General Motors, Ford, American Tele-phone and Telegraph Co., American Can Co., and many others are ardently preaching cooperation with workers and their unions. They are urging acceptance of industrial democracy and workers' participation in helping manage the companies that employ them.

Confrontation

There would not be much room for confrontation between union leaders and executives like American Can's Tony Vedream, who recently said.

"I don't know where all of this [industrial democracy and cooperation with unions) is going to stop, if it ever does. But I know one thing — relations between workers and their employers are never going to go back to where they were in the past, and in time, most American corporations will really be sharing decision-making powers with their workers and giving them cooperation, not conflict. a dignity they've never known be-

Greens, whose total election po-

tential has been estimated any-

where from 5 to 20 percent, and to

parties on the far left. The total card-carrying SPD membership, once up to almost one million, has

On the other hand, the loss may

also be due to alienation among

the working class rank-and-file. Since 1973, for example, member-ship has declined by more than 20

percent in major cities such as Mu-

nich, Cologne and Frankfurt

which once ranked as traditional bastions of SPD power. Disaffec-tion with woolly-eyed intellectual-

ism and socio-political experimen-

tation in those cities is cited as the

Meanwhile, the party has been moving resolutely, albeit heavy-handedly, to expel and purge its ranks of dissenters, including some of the leftwingers in its Bundestag

cancus. Last week it was Karl-

Heinz Hansen, an outspoken mav-erick, who got the official boot. He

may be joined soon by Manfred Coppick, another sharp-tongued

That they, and others, may form

a new independent Socialist party

like the one that boited the SPD

during the waning days of the Kaiser Reich and in the Weimar Re-

"Can the SPD still be saved?"

Stern Magazine asked in a head-

line last week. One wonders. The

ailment may not be terminal. But

the intended and recommended

surgery could prove fatal, especial-

ly in those forthcoming elections.

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public cannot be ruled out.

critic of Mr. Schmidt's policies.

dwindled to 900,000.

The moves toward labor-management cooperation in this country are being spurred by workplace harmony in Japan and other coun-tries that emphasize non-adversarial relationships

Advocates of cooperation say it is the only way America can successfully compete against countries like Japan, even though it will mean a drastic wrench away from traditional U.S. labor and manage-

And union leaders like Douglas Fraser of the United Auto Workers who want to push for cooperation have evidence to back them: the gains made by Japanese workers under such a system and the astonishingly rapid increase in the number of American firms asking mions to help and old-time rivalries and bring about a new cra of

workplace democracy for America. It would be simple enough for the union leaders if they could divide management neatly into two groups: those who want to break unions and turn back the clock to pre-union days when their decisions were unchallenged, and those who truly want labor harmony and

But the real world is not like that. Some seemingly hard-line employers do want labor peace, but do not want to give an appearance of weakness. Others preach peace but are secretly out to climinate unions and cut wages to in-

crease their own profits. And often there are both trends going on among management ex-ecutives at the same time in the same company. Frustrated union leaders do not seem to know how they should respond to such seemingly contradictory trends in man-

agement.

The result is an uncertainty among many union leaders about the proper course for labor's re-

Nevertheless, under its president, Lane Kirkland, the elequent one-time sailor who succeeded the late George Meany, the 15 million-member AFL-CIO is pushing ahead with new programs and policies that for now, at least skirt the problem of labor conflict versus cooperation.

New Life

But it is taking major steps to revitalize the labor movement:

 Trying to increase its political clout by becoming an integral part of the Democratic Party structure, through a doubling of the basic expenditures of its Committee on Political Education (to \$3.5 million a year), and by taking part in Demo-cratic Party primaries so labor can help select candidates rather than back the party nominees, which it usually does.

 Trying to improve its poor public image with a multimillion dollar communications program through the newly created AFL-CIO Institute of Public Affairs, which will help affiliated unions communicate with their own members and sponsor pro-union public advertising campaigns.

Trying to add new members

by ploughing money into organizing campaigns in which sometimes-rival unions cooperate. For starters, the labor federation is putting about \$1 million a year into a drive to win members in the Sun Beit of the Southwest, concentrating its initial efforts in the Houston area.

Perhaps most significant of all is

revive the old liberal-labor-minorities coalition that flourished under President Franklin D. Roosevelt and for decades kept the White House and a congressional majori-ty as stannch allies of labor.

Mr. Kirkland is offering leadership to the once-powerful coalition, hoping to rally nationwide support against President Reagan's "supply-side" economic policies. If unemployment continues to increase, as even administration officials predict, and the elderly, the poor and the minorities. continue to bear the brunt of Presi-dent Reagan's budger cutbacks, Mr. Kirkland might well revitalize the political strength of labor.

And if the new attempts to ex-pand union memberships and refurbish labor's public image are pushed as strenuously as the AFL-CIO leaders say they intend to do, there could be a renaissance for unions in the United States.

But no one should underesti-mate the magnitude of the job aboad for Mr. Kirkland and the AFL-CIO.

Roll Call

Unions today represent 22.4 million workers, about 21 percent of the total workforce. In 1953, unions represented 17.9 million workers, but that was nearly 26 percent of the labor force.

With contracts covering 3.6 million workers due to expire next year in auto, trucking, rubber and other industries, negotiations at the bargaining table are going to be rough, and labor cannot expect to make any major contract gains even if it can resist employer de-

mands for wage cuts.

General Motors, a leader in the drive for industrial democracy, is one of the strongest advocates for major wage cuts to help it compete with the Japanese car makers. The United Auto Workers has already granted some wage concessions to Chrysler, and is considering simicuts for American Motors. Other unious are doing the same thing, although, on the average, most workers are still getting pay

But next year the companies are expected to keep wage and fringe benefit increases well below the 11.5 percent increases won by unious in the first nine months of this year.

Politically, the AFL-CIO's prob-lems are equally great. The federa-tion worked vainly to keep Ronald Reagan out of the White House, but now not only is Mr. Reagan president but he has a Republican majority in the Senate and a ma-jority of the Democratically con-trolled House gives him almost ev-

erything he wants.
Mr. Kirkland told the AFL-CIO convention in New York last week, Too often to recount, we have been written off and left for dead by the fashion-mongers of the day. only to see them come and go while we remain steadfast on the field of action."

But as a realist, Mr. Kirkiand also warned the union representa-

We cannot long survive the grams and policies on the part of our membership."

Labor-union survival is not at stake. But if the unions, under Mr. Kirkland, do not reverse present trends, they could well become even less significant as an economic and political force than they are today.

01981; The Los Angeles Times.

Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Deputy Editors

Coed Jogging

In considering higher education, you have to be careful when you try to decide what is waste and what is not. The American educational system is grounded in the notion that the society has an interest in broadening the horizons of its youth beyond the strict necessity of vocational competence. When, however, you find — as the General Accounting Office recently did — that large amounts of taxpayer money are being used to teach "coed jogging," archery and disco dance or to nurture a student through his 18th try at passing physical education - you might fairly conclude that some boundary of legitimate purpose had been transgressed.

In the 20 institutions that the GAO studied, the agency found a disturbing pattern of low grades and poor attendance among students receiving aid and of lax monitoring by schools. The GAO does not claim that its sample is directly representative of the entire higher education establishment. It would be surprising, however, if the practices the agency found were not fairly widespread.

Post-secondary education boomed during the last decade. The college-age population grew rapidly, and a far higher proportion of high school graduates sought further education. This is a healthy trend, but it brought with it a considerable lowering of academic standards. New institutions sprang up to take advantage of greatly expanded federal aid. Many older institutions, their endow-

ments eroded by inflation and a generally poor investment climate, were also forced into the competition for student dollars. Federal aid was also important bait for recruiting minority students, to meet affirmative action goals and timetables.

This tended to reverse the old relationship between the school and the student. Schools used to set standards and dismiss students who failed to measure up to them. Now the students could set the standards, and if the schools failed to comply, the student could simply take his or her valued business to a more amenable competitor.

This undermining of standards may well accelerate as the schools enter a period of declining enrollments. Strengthened requirements for academic progress might help, but this is not an area where federal regulation can be relied on to prevent abuse. Tighter income eligibility standards are not a good idea; too many eager and able students at middle income levels are already unable to afford the advanced education that the country needs them to have. Correction must come from the schools themselves. To compete for the ever scarcer federal dollar, the higher education establishment must show that it can set and enforce reasonable standards of academic achievement, even if that means fewer students, fewer departments and fewer teachers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Human Rights in Latin America

The issue of human rights in Latin America, and the priority that should be given to it, has been raised in an acute form by the series of resolutions proposed by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. The Reagan administration is concerned with what it sees

as the global threat of Communism and is inclined to turn a blind eye to violations of human rights by governments it regards as friendly. But such violations should be publicized, and meetings of the Organization of American States are the right occasions on which to do so.

-From the Times of London.

The second of th

Dec. 26: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Russians Sentenced

ST. PETERSBURG - The sentences passed on Admiral Nebogatoff and his officers have satisfied public opinion. In addition to the death sentence passed on the admiral and the commanders of warships, a number of other officers were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for having contributed to the surrender. It is of course generally expected that the Czar will show the clemency the court asked him to show and will transform the death sentences into one of 10 years' imprisonment in a fortress. The court bases its appeal to the Czar for mercy on the long and brilliant careers of the officers and the lassitude that was inevitable after the engagement with the Japanese fleet.

1931: Wets vs. Drys

WASHINGTON — The first comprehensive effort to modify the Volstead Act since the measure was written on the federal statutes more than 12 years ago will be made immediately after the congressional recess when hearings will begin on the bill of Sen. Hiram Bingham (R., Conn.) to legalize 4 percent beer. The wet forces in Congress for the first time in 21 years now feel they have reached a point where they are willing to put their forces against the drys, and Senator Bingham is determined to bring his measure to a vote on the floor of the Senate. some time during this session. A battery of medical men will testify as to the alcoholic limit of an beverage that remains unintoxicating.

Bonn Party: Split Personality

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Can West Ger-many's Social Democrats ever again find happiness, not to mention the votes needed to win

next year's series of state elections or the national one in 1984? The major governing party is in an identity crisis, caught between the pillar of idealism espoused by its left and youth wings and by the host of economic exigencies and pragmatism embodied by its more traditional constituency, organized

Comparisons with Britain's Labor Party come to mind, though the problems of disarray — some would call it disintegration — facing the two are rather different.

The question here is whether the SPD should be a party of accom-modation with the nation's in-creasingly critical youth, or remain in its platform, if not necessarily in daily practice, the party of the workers and the trade unions.

Though somewhat oversimplified, the argument is one between quality of life and standard of living, of ecology versus economic growth, which finds expression, for example, in the ongoing dispute over the sacrifice of forest land to give Frankfurt airport an addi-tional runway.

In a sense, the party chairman Willy Brandt represents one view, Chancellor Heliaut Schmidt the To be sure, the debate is hardly new, having simmered for several years. But it became vociferously

to a position paper spelling out the issues and arguments. Its author is professor Richard Löwenthal, an Anglo-German political scientist who for many years has been influential in formulating SPD platforms and policies in both domestic and foreign affairs.

public this month, thanks largely

Mr. Löwenthal's "Six Theses on Social Democratic Identity" con-tend that Willy Brandt's efforts to "integrate" the dissident elements on the tringe of the SPD, most notably the young and disenchanted who would like to stop the world so they can get off, are bound to

Letters intended for publica-tion should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit

lead the party to disaster at the Once regarded as the party of youth, the SPD is becoming mid-The SPD, Mr. Löwenthal says, die-aged. Less than 17 percent of its dues-paying members are be-tween the ages of 16 and 30, though that age group's share of the total population is almost 28 percent. These young people are presumed to have drifted off to the

"must take a clear stand in favor of our industrial society" and against attempts by the few in the counterculture to disparage and bedevil that society. To survive as a viable mass political movement, he argues, the party must declare "for the great majority of the nation's working population and against the peripheral group of social dropouts." The SPD, he maintains, has its socio-political roots in, and is a

product of, the industrial society. As such it cannot seek compromise with those who regard that society and the modern world as "a mistake of history".

Logical as it sounds, the paper has stirred a hornet's nest of con-

troversy in the SPD because, in

fact, Mr. Brandt has been seeking

that compromise. A Challenge

Though couched in polite and impersonal language, the Löwen-thal paper, endorsed by a number of the party's old guard, is a direct challenge to Mr. Brandt's rule as

SPD chairman What has been worrying Mr. Brandt of late has been the cancer of intramural dissension and the alarming defection rate, especially from the fringes of the membership where young people have been leaving the SPD to join various alternative movements, such as the Greening parties that have obtained enough votes in provincial elections to win seats in state legis-

latures and on municipal councils. The dissent focuses not merely on issues of industrial growth but also on the SPD's foreign policy, notably Helmnt Schmidt's support of NATO's nuclear modernization plans in the event the Geneva talks

Mr. Brandt, who equates today's youth movement with that of the late 1960s which the SPD used effectively to come to power, is seeking an accommodation with those yearning for an alternative lifestyle and foreign policy, arguing that their aims are really not a odds with the SPD's long-term objec-

His critics contend that, by trying to have it both ways, he is merely alienating the mainstream. A party traditionally dependent on the labor and trade union constituency, they say, cannot pander to a small minority of intellectuals and dissidents who believe in the slogan "Less is More."

There are, of course, merits to and evidence in support of both

Herald-Man Tribune

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Herald Tribune

Hangovers and Leftovers: How to Survive the Holidays

When It Comes to Croquettes, Anything Goes

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Francy

EW YORK - Over the years, we have been asked endless times to provide recipes for cooked leftovers, foods such as fish, shellfish, chicken, mb, pork, beef and vegetables. To our minds, ere is no recipe so universally fitting that retest as croquettes, which can be an excepmally tasty appetizer or main course.

The word croquette derives from croquer, hich means to crunch. It is also related to inquant, meaning crisp. And, indeed, a cro-uette is so appealing because it is crunchy and crisp in its exterior and moist and tasty in

Almost any cooked ingredient (and on occa-on even an uncooked ingredient) can be med into a tasty croquette, be it fish, red or hite meat, or fowl. The most basic recipe for requettes is, to our minds, one for freshly poked or leftover chicken, and the one below lustrates our point. One may take the basic scipe for chicken and substitute — volume for olume -- any chopped meat, either freshly poked or a leftover. The croquettes here are rade from two and one-half cups cooked, hopped chicken. One could substitute hopped, cooked beef, pork, lamb and so on.

Among our other favorite croquettes are one rade with shrimp, along with an easy lewburg sauce, and one made with vegetables, ir which no sauce is needed.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES

posched three-pound chicken espoops butter cup finely chopped onion tesspoon finely minced garlic poons plus ¼ cup flour cups fresh or canned chicken broth cup beavy cream

egg yolks
A pinch or two of cayenne pepper
teaspoon freshly grated nutmeg
Salt, if desired Freshly ground pepper cup fine, fresh bread crumbs

Oil for deep frying

1. Remove the meat from the chicken. Disard the skin and boxes. hop the chicken meat linely. The hould be about two and one-half cups. Set

3. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the nion and garlic. Cook, stirring, until onion is elted and sprinkle with the six tablespoons of flour. Stir with a wire whisk. Add the chicken | 2 cups fine, fresh bread crumbs broth and cream, stirring vigorously with the | Salt, if desired broth and cream, stirring vigorously with the whisk. Add the yolks and cook about 30 seconds, stirring. Add the cayenne, nutmeg, salt and pepper to taste and one-half cup of the

4. Combine the chopped chicken meat with the sance. Blend well. Set aside until thorough-

Divide the mixture into 16 equal portions.Shape each portion into a round. Roll the rounds in the remaining one-quarter cup of flour. Shape the rounds into any desired shape: pyramids, cylinders, spheres or flat

 Beat the egg with the water. Roll the croquettes in the egg mixture and then in the remaining bread crumbs. Press to help crumbs adhere. Shake off excess

7. Heat the oil for deep frying. Add the croquettes a few at a time and cook about four minutes or until golden brown. Serve, if desired, with mushroom sauce.

Yield: 16 croquettes.

MUSHROOM SAUCE

1/2 pound mushrooms, thinly sliced, about 2 cups 5 tablespoons butter Juice of one-half lemon

3 tablespoons flour I cup chicken broth 1/2 cup milk
Salt, if desired
Freshly ground pepper
1/2 teaspoon freshly grated nameg
1/2 cup heavy cream.

 Prepare the mushrooms and set aside. 2. Heat two tablespoons of the butter in a skillet and add the mushrooms. Sprinkle with lemon juice. Cook, stirring, until the mush-rooms give up their liquid. Continue cooking until the liquid evaporates.

3. Heat the remaining butter in a saucepan and add the flour, stirring with a whisk. Add the broth, stirring rapidly with the whisk. Add the milk, salt and pepper to taste, nutneg and cream. Continue cooking about five minutes, stirring. Add the mushrooms and continue cooking, stirring, five minutes longer. Yield: About two cups.

SHRIMP CROQUETTES

I pound staring cooked in the shell 2 tablespoons butter 1/2 cup finely chopped onion 4 cup plus 3 ta

spoons dry sherry

½ teaspoon paprika I cup milk ½ cup liquid in which shrimp were cooked

Pinch of cayenne pepper

Oil for deep frying Newburg sauce, optional

1. Peel and devein the shrimp. Chop them finely. There should be about two cups. Set

2. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the onion. Cook until wilted, stirring with a wire whisk. Add three tables, ons of the flour and the paprika, stirring. Add the milk and shrimp liquid, stirring rapidly with the whisk.

3. When thickened and smooth continue cooking about two minutes. Add the chopped shrimp, egg yolks and sherry. Cook briefly about 30 seconds, stirring.

4. Add half of the bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste and the cayenne. Blend well. Let stand until thoroughly cooled.

5. Divide the mixture into 16 equal portions Shape each portion into a ball. Roll the balls in the remaining one-quarter cup of flour. Mold them into the desired form: spheres, cylinders, pyramids or flat cakes.

6. Beat the egg with the water. Roll the croquettes in the egg mixture and then in the remaining bread crumbs. Press to help crumbs adhere. Shake off excess.

7. Heat the oil for deep frying. Add the croquettes a few at a time and cook about four minutes or until golden brown. Serve, if desired, with Newburg sance.

Yield: 16 croquettes.

SAUCE NEWBURG

2 tablespoons butter 2 tablespoons finely chopped shallots I teaspoon paprika 2 tablespoons flour 1 cmp milk

% cap heavy cream
Salt, if desired
Freshly ground pepper
2 tablespoons dry sherry.

1. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the shallots and paprika. Cook, stirring, until shallots are wilted. Sprinkle the mixture with flour and stir with a wire whisk.

2. Add the milk, stirring vigorously with the whisk. Add the cream, salt and pepper to taste. Strain the sauce through a sieve, preferably of the sort known in French kitchens as a chinois. Press with a spatula to extract as much liquid as possible from the shallots. Reheat and add

Yield: About one and one-half cups.

VEGETABLE CROOUETTES

1 cusp cooked rice I small eggplant, about ¼ pound, peeled I small zucchini, about ½ pound, ends trimmed 1 red or green sweet pepper, cored and seeded
1 cmp finely chopped onion
I teaspoon finely minced garlic
1 cmp peeled, seeded, red ripe tomato cut into

inch cubes bay leaf

1/2 teaspoon dried thyme 3 tablespoons butter 5 tablespoons plus 1/4 cur ons plus ¼ cup flour l cop chicken broth

½ cup milk 4 egg yolks Salt, if desired Freshly ground pepper ½ cup finely chopped fresh parsley 1 teaspoon grated fresh ginger

1 cup fine, fresh bread crumbs Oil for deep frying.

1. Prepare the rice and set it aside. 2. Cut the eggplant into quarter-inch cubes. There should be about 3 cups. 3. Cut the zucchini into half-inch cubes.

There should be about two cups.

4. Cut the pepper into half-inch pieces.

5. Prepare the onion, garlic and tomato and

Heat the two tablespoons of oil in a large, heavy skillet and add the onion, garlic and pepper. Cook, stirring, until wilted.

7. Add the eggplant, zucchini, temato, bay leaf and thyme and cook, stirring, about five minutes or until the liquid from the tomato has evaporated. Do not brown the vegetables. Add 8. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the

8. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the five tablespoons of flour, stirring with a wire whisk. Add the broth and milk, stirring vigorously with the whisk. When blended and smooth, cook about five minutes, stirring, Add the egg yolks and cook, stirring, about 30 seconds. Add salt and pepper to taste.

9. Stir the sauce into the vegetable mixture. (Remove bay leaf.) Add the parsley and fresh ginger. Let stand until thoroughly cooled."

10. Divide the mixture into 20 equal portors. Shape each portor into a ball Radf the

tions. Shape each portion into a ball. Roll the

balls in the remaining quarter cup of flour. Mold them into the desired form: spheres, cylinders, pyramids or flat cakes. 11. Beat the egg with the water. Roll the croquettes into the egg mixture and then in the

bread crumbs. Press to help crumbs adhere. Shake off excess. 12. Heat the oil for deep frying. Add the croquettes a few at a time and cook about four

minutes or until golden brown. Yield: 20 croquettes.

9/98/ The New York Times

by Mary Blume

I was so darned sorry for poor old Corky that I hadn't the heart to touch my breakfast. I told Jeeves to drink it himself.

Oh, the Moaning After

ARIS — The season for liquid break-fasts is upon us and the choice is wide if difficult to make: any number of pick-me-ups from the slithery prairie oyster to the well-named French rince-cochon; vitamin pills, which tend to go down like golf balls; and Alka Seltzer, which is far too noisy "Can't anyone stop that racket?" W.C. Fields once pleaded when the fizzing became intolerable). For sheer simplicity nothing can beat the remedy of the late Eddie Condon: "Take the juice of two quarts of whisky "

To help survive the season to be jolly, two volumes, slim enough to be held by the most nerveless fingers, have recently come out: Da-vid E. Outerbridge's The Hangover Handbook" and Clement Freud's "Book of Hang-

Freud, a British parliamentarian, bon vivant and famous grandson, dates the first hangover to some 10,000 years ago when primitive man discovered that certain fruits or honey and water, if left in a warm atmosphere, would change in taste. The first hangover, Freud contends, occurred about three and a half hours later.

Outerbridge credits Noah with the invention of the cocktail hour ("Noah, the tiller of the soil, was the first to plant a vineyard. And he drank of the wine, and became drunk"). He traces the invention of the process of distillation to an Arab who, 1,200 years ago, gave us the word allauhi.

Alkuhl, or alcohol, taken in quantity depresses the brain, which is why most people drink it, says Freud. But alcohol itself is not to blame. The liver, Outerbridge explains, could ingest pure laboratory-grade ethyl alcohol much more easily than the liquids we drink which are full of disruptive chemicals called congeners, some of them so toxic that they would be lethal if drunk straight.

To avoid hangovers, says Outerbridge, the drinker should choose booze closest to the pure version — white wine rather than red, for example, and vodka rather than bourbon. Port, brandy, sherry, vermouth and dark rums are also high in congeners, adds Freud, but personal body chemistry determines each person's reaction to his or her preferred poison.

Sweet drinks act faster than dry ones, iced drinks faster than those at room temperature, nd hot drinks have an inst a shorter, time, says Freud. He also says that champagne produces a worse hangover than still wine, a familiar claim furiously disputed by a champagne manufacturer who growls, "It's not the champagne, it's those damned

canapes people eat, all glazed as if the chef had licked them."

Proper foods can dispel the effects of a hangover: starches aid the absorption of alco-hol by the stomach, fats and oils line the stomach and duodenum. Outerbridge recommends brandade de morue although he knows people who simply ingest a glass of olive oil or milk. He even knows of someone who prepares for a night out by eating peanut butter and mayon-naise sandwiches; the proverb about an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure has

never sounded more cockeyed.

The cure — here opinions differ, from the ancient Assyrians who downed crushed swallow beaks (intelligent if inconvenient, says Outerbridge, since calcium helps) to the stringent advice of the abstemious William F.

Buckley Jr.: "Don't drink the night before." Aspirin is good for the head but bad for the stomach. Lots of people use vitamin mixtures. Then there are the druggists' tinctures such as the one — recommended by both Freud and Outerbridge — made by D.R. Harris and Co. of St. James's, London, which claims to work as a rapid restorative. Similar to the druggists' tinctures in having a jolting alcoholic content are the revolting Fernet Branca (80 proof) and Underberg (84 proof), herbal mixtures that contain sufficient alcohol to fit in the hair-ofthe-dog classification. They are best drunk neat and very quickly

The foods that Outerbridge recommends hangover sufferers to eat sound equally appal-ling, being based largely on herring and cabbage. Oranges, lemons and honey sound a lot better and have even won medical approval. Outerbridge also mentions a Latin-American cure called *Tratamiento de Choque*, which consists of raw fish, lemon juice, onions and hot

The phrase hair of the dog is traced to the 16th-century playwright John Heywood: "I pray thee let me and my fellow have/A haire of the dog that bit us last night." For the literal-minded there is even a cocktail of that name, consisting of scotch, honey and heavy

Robert Benchley reckoned that there is no cure for a hangover except death, but people keep trying. H. Allen Smith recommended that the sufferer lie face down on a snow drift, while social chronicler Anthony Haden-Guest suggests a Buck's Fizz (champagne and orange juice) combined with a visit to an art gallery:
"There's nothing so calming to the head as the
Dutch school. No wonder so many Vermeers have been stolen."

Clement Freud apparently believes in the benefits of water, taken in the form of a shower or steamhath. He does not suggest drinking it. That has been left to greater men such as Lord Byron with his sermons and soda water and Mark Twain, who cau-tiously observed, "Water taken in moderation cannot hurt anybody."

Turkey's Generals Await a Tourist Rush

by Axel Krause

NKARA - Military regimes have a way of imposing a certain calm over countries they rule — masking other realities — and Turkey is no excepion. Throughout this sprawling, dreary city of 25 million people that only 15 months ago was ripped by terrorist activities, the streets, dops, offices, museums and restaurants bustle with normal life. Armed, helmeted soldiers mard banks and public buildings. A nation-

Americans tour Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and other Communist regimes and they do not seem to mind that everything is related to security,' says a government planner.

wide curiew between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m. re-

nains in effect.

With the economy improving, visitors are old that rarely in their modern history have furks had it so good. Moreover, as the young echnocrat officials in the ministries explain. hings, the push to develop tourism will con-inue whatever Westerners think about the re-

They offer some striking explanations, rem-niscent of juntas elsewhere. "Americans tour Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and other Communist re-imes and they do not seem to mind that ev-rything is related to security," says a govern-nent planner. "Tourism flourished under ranco in Spain and the colonels in Greece— we see no exception here," adds another offi-ial.

The average tourist does not have to worry shout confrontations with the regime — uness, for example, one accidently wanders near he heavily guarded parliament building here, t now houses the National Security Council, he regime's executive body. On my way to an t now houses the National Security Council, he regime's executive body. On my way to an uppointment in the building, I accidently trayed off the path indicated by ministry officials only to be ordered away by an unsmiting, irmed soldier who was barring the path.

"The parliament is not a tourist site," explains a government interpreter, adding "but it will be when democracy is someday restored in this country."

First for the ruling generals, however, is an imbitious economic recovery plan based heav-

We want visitors from the United States, Europe, Japan and elsewhere to enjoy our country and our hospitality," explains a senior official in the Turkish Ministry of Tourism, tressing that even Brazilian coffee is now available in most hotels and luxury restau-

rants. For many previous months, as part of its austerity program, the regime simply refused to allow coffee to be imported, despite its enormous popularity.

New hotels, camping sites and other tourist

facilities are beginning to sprout, particularly on and near Turkey's scenic, southwestern coast. The country's six major airports are being modernized, along with highways, water and communications networks. Charter planes have been permitted to fly in and ministry officials are predicting a 40 percent increase in tourism this wear tourism this year.

Yet Turkey has not built a new international-class hotel since 1976 and there are still more hotel beds on the small, neighboring island of Rhodes than in all of Turkey. "In the summer when things get crowded, this place simply becomes a madhouse," says the concierge of the modern Sheraton-Istanbul, which does brisk business most months of the year.

Other realities are starker.

Arriving at Ankara airport one evening. Arriving at Amaria allow to the evaluary in thought very little about the steady rain until several days later when I picked up the Daily News, Turkey's only English-language daily. It confirmed the startling discovery of 319 cases of typhoid among Turks living in an area near the signest known as exceleration. the airport known as gecekondus — meaning, literally, housing built overnight.

"On the day you arrived, flooding caused the sewage and drinking water to mix... Of course, no danger to you or other foreigners," comments a somewhat embarrassed government official. "We certainly are not proud of these shantytowns and I would not go there if I were von, but they do exist."

Shabby housing and slums can be found in just about any major city of the world and, of course, all this existed before the generals took power in September, 1980. Indeed, they continue transfer that the continue transfer transfer that the continue transfer tr tinue stressing that they are on the right path, that their economic program will succeed and that democracy will someday be restored. Per-

With an annual per capita income of \$1,300, Turkey is last in the rankings compiled by the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooper-24-nation Organization for Economic Cooper-ation and Development, just behind Portugal. More striking than numbers are the sights and smells of underdevelopment generated in the back streets of almost any major Turkish city, particularly Istanbul — faulty sewerage and plumbing, woodheating in homes plus occa-sional donkey-drawn carts straining with goods for sale in the local markets are all com-mon.

The lack of modern conveniences, such as adequate telephone lines, is evident even in the modern hotels; it requires at least an hour to place a call from Ankara to Istanbul. And one is always urged to drink bottled mineral water. What makes everything get by, fortunately, is the genuine friendliness and hard work of the Turks.

But the ambiguities and questions remain.
"You know, I don't really like this job," says
an admiral who is a spokesman for the government. "Oh yes," he adds quickly, "please don't use my name.

The Iron Butterflies

by Hebe Dorsey

TONG KONG - They tread and talk softly, wear lacquer-red finger-nails and russer eye-shadow. With calm, pale, porcelain profiles, they smile and listen and answer every question, even the most personal ones, without batting a single mascara-ed eyelash. You might call them Iron Butterflies, for they are frail and polite and, unlike their Western sisters, never come on strong. But beware: sometimes unknown to the general public, they are giants in their own field, workaholics, powerhouses, and they rule worldwide companies with a smoothly gloved yet iron hand.

The three most notable "butterflies" in this

part of the world are Hanae Mori, Lydia L. Dunn and Kai-Yin Lo. All of them are in-volved in fashion, running their businesses as powerful heads of industries.

Hanae Mori, the Japanese designer of inter-national renown, deserves the butterfly nickname for many reasons. For one thing, she has made the butterfly her symbol and put it onto everything, from evening bags to belts and



bedsheets and even her crystal ashtrays. There are moments when Mori — her pretty round face framed by clouds of fluffy hair and she herself floating, more than walking, into a

room — even looks like a butterfly.

Again, beware, Behind the smiling and everso-courteous surface he immense drive and determination. One of the rare women serving as a corporate president, Mori has made it into the Japanese, male-dominated business world, and has built an empire with total sales of \$300 million in 1981. She has 67 boutiques in Japan, 350 retail outlets in the United States plus 2 boutiques in New York, 30 retail outlets in Europe and the feather in her cap, a high-fashion conture house in Paris that opened in 1977 in partnership with Henry Berghauer, a former general manager at Cardin's and Un-

Berghauer, who is married to Hiroko, a close friend of Mori's and the first doll-like Japanese mannequin brought over to Paris by Cardin, says of Mori: "Twe known Hanae for 20 odd years, ever since she opened her first boutique. I am very impressed by her stubbornness. No matter what, she gets there. What would be a defect in other poeple is a great virtue with her. Having known and having had to live with a lot of designers. I am also impressed by her humility. She is Hanae Mori but she is also a

Mori, now in her 50s, was not prepared for such a career. The daughter of a surgeon who sent her to Tokyo University in the hope that she might succeed him, she got her degree, then got married, then got bored. With the backing of her husband, a textile manufactur-er, she opened her first studio in 1950. Fascinated by the Japanese movie world, she designed costumes for more than 1,000 movies and became a favorite with such film directors as Misoguchi and Kurosawa "until they turned

to sex and did not need me any more."

A trip to France in 1962 and a meeting with Chanel changed the course of her career. With a distinct feeling for her heritage (most noticeable in her poetic prints and colors) she went into business and started introducing Western

wear in a world still dominated by kimonos.
Four years ago, Mori took a further step. To
inaugurate The Space, her handsome new Tokyo headquarters, she established the so-called
Best Fashion Awards — bringing over famous international designers, many of whom had never been in the same room. Always treading softly, but surely, she took into the project the publisher of Women's Wear Daily, John B. Fairchild, with whom one of her two sons, Akira, started a Japanese edition of the U.S.

Mori lives in an apartment next door to her Space, with her younger son, Kei, who has his own fashion business, and her husband, who manages her firm. In her quiet, beige salon, surrounded by white orchids and striking objets d'art, sipping champagne from crystal flutes, Mori has to admit that yes, work is her one and only hobby.

Lydia Dunn is the managing director of Swire and Maclaine, one of the oldest Hong Kong trading companies and part of Swire Pacific, a parent company of the Swire Group, a London-based, multimillion-dollar, multinational holding company.

Swire Pacific, of which she is a director, is into everything: aviation, property, shapping, industry as well as fashion. Dunn is also a

first woman to sit on the board of the powerful Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.
"We are major exporters in Hong Kong, and

member of Hong Kong's Parliament and the

have concentrated in the top end of the market," she says. Dunn wears an exquisite, gold-streaked but strict dress with officer collar and refined blonde suede shoes, matching her blonde hose. Her office is also in elegant neutral beige tones and her desk seems to be rose-

Dunn, who is in her 40s, was born in Hong Kong but educated at the University of Cali-fornia at Berkeley. She joined the company right after her graduation as an executive trainee and worked her way up the corporate ladder. "This is a very diversified company," she says, "one of the biggest and oldest in Hone Kone." No, she continues, she has no trouble functioning as a high-powered businesswoman.

percent Chinese community and in busine the Chinese are practical and pragmatic. If a woman proves she can do it, then she'll do it. "It's socially that things are more difficult," she says. "A woman's place is still expected to be in the home. A woman like me frightens Chinese men. I'm considered rather weird pause. Is that why she is not married? "No, she says, "it wasn't a conscious decision. It's just that the last 10 years have been very

Swire and Maclaine's firm, Kimberley, makes leather goods for such top brands as Anne Klein, Christian Dior, Nino Cerrutti and Perry Ellis. But, in a new move toward encouraging local creativity, the firm has added its



own line, which now accounts for 50 percent of the business. "We have been exporting fashion, simple ready-to-wear but with a fashion element," she says. "But because our exports are limited, we have been pushed into the top

Dunn keeps a low social profile but has one



Kai-Yin Lo.

hobby — antique collecting, with a preference for jade and porcelain, which comes easy as her sister is in the antiques business.

Kai-Yin Lo, a British subject who is also Chinese, in her mid-40s and living in Hong Kong, has made a name for herself in exotic, expensive jewelry. A discriminating collector of Oriental art (especially jade and semiprecious stones) for years, she was a pioneer in converting small decorative pieces into jewel-ry. She had her first break in 1973, when, at the suggestion of a friend, she showed a small collection to Cartier, New York. The Oriental

collection to Cartier, New York. The Oriental look was in demand and "as it happened," she remembers, "it was a matter of being in the right place at the right time with the right designs."

She now designs, makes and exports three lines of jewelry and her impressive list of customers, besides Cartier, includes Boucheron, Van Cleef and Arpels and Tiffany — as well as Dior, Hanae Mori and most of the major U.S. department stores. Kai-Yin says: "I draw on department stores. Kai-Yin says: "I draw on the vast and marvelous reserves of Oriental and, particularly, Chinese, motifs, and from

then on, adapt and synthesize."
What she does best is blend antique and rare Oriental pieces with more-modest natural mawood. She also turns traditional Mandarin bead necklaces and adapts them to Western tastes and styles. Her forays into fashion have also led her to design striking belts, with three tiers of rich silk cords sprinkled with semipre-

cious stones.

Kai-Yin's showrooms were bursting the other day with buyers from all over the world, including the president of Neiman Marcus, Philip Miller, whose store recently had an Asian promotion. In early 1979, she was invited to Peking by the Chinese government, probably the first person approached to design a special

collection of jewelry to be manufactured there.
Educated in Hong Kong, England (including a degree in history at Cambridge University) and Switzerland, Kai-Yin speaks several languages. She started in the interior decorating field and went on to become public relations director for the Mandarin Hotel before opening her own jewelry company.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11)

— Dec. 31-Jan. 1: Vienna Symphonic
Orchestra with Vienna Song Academy,
Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor, Sabine
Hass soprano, Helga Dernesch alto,
Robert Schunk tenor, Roland Bracht
bass (Reethovern) bass (Beethoven).

Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90) — Dec.

Ji: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.
Lorin Mazzel conductor.

Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) — Dec.
27: "Fidelio." Dec. 28: "Salome." Dec.
29: "Der Rosenkavalier." Dec. 31-Jan.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Cirque Royal (tel: 213.20.15) — Ballet du XXe Siècle. Maurice Béjart choreographer: "Eros

Thenatos."

National Opera (tel: 219.63.41) —

Dec. 26 and 29: "Wozzeck." Dec. 31:
Belgian Symphonic Orchestra and chous of the National Opera, Sylvain Cambrelling conductor, Michèle Lagrange soprano, Leonard Pezzino tenor, Jules Bastin bass (Offenbach).

eQueen Elizabeth Hall — Dec. 26:
"The Magic of Ivor Novello," the London City Ensemble, John Burrows conductor. Dec. 27: Gala Night of Rodgers and Hammerstein, the London City Ensemble with the London City Singers, Peter Murray conductor. Dec. 30: Gala Night of Gilbert and Sullivan, scenes from the Savoy Operas; The New Concert Orchestra, John Burrows conductor. Dec. 31: "The World of Offenbach," songs and scenes from Offenbach's most popular operettas; The New Concert Orchestra with the Offenbach Dancers, Peter Murray conductor, Terry John Bates choreographer.

Dancers, Peter Murray conductor,
Terry John Bates choreographer.

Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) —
From Dec. 26: London Festival Ballet:
"The Nutcracker." Dec. 27: Alexei
Khovstenko Russian poet and folk
singer. Dec. 27: "Strauss to Lehar."
London Concert Orchestra, Jack Rothstein Conductor, and visilin Macilyn stein conductor and violin, Marilyn Hill Smith soprano, with the Johann

 Royal Opera (tel: 240.12.00) — Dec. 28 and 30: "Don Giovanni." Dec. 31: Royal Ballet: "Concerto/Afternoon of a Faun/Napoli/Illuminations."

Wiemen Law. 100.000.

"Wiemen Law. 100 a raun/Napoli/Illumiations."

•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — Dec. 29: The Hilliard Ensemble (Purcell). Dec. 31: The Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood and friends (Haydn, Mozart).

LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel: 860.37.13) — Dec. 26-31: Ballet Moïsseiev. Popular Dances from the USSR.

ROTTERDAM, De Doelen — Dec. 26: Stefan Askenase, piano (Chopin).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, City Art Centre (Market Street) — To Jan. 9: "David Roberts, Artist-Adventurer," exhibition.

•Playhouse Theatre (tel: 557.25.90) —
To Dec. 31: "Cinderella," by the Scot-

SWITZERLAND

CRANS-MONTANA, Third Musical

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Asia Society — To Feb.: "Eight Dynasties of Chinese Painting," exhibition.

exhibition.

Avery Fisher Hall (tel: 874.24.24) —
Dec. 29-31: New York Philharmonic
Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor,
Wifred Delphin and Edwin Romain
duo-piano, Philip Smith trumpet
(Haydn, Mozart).

Carnegie Hab* tel: 247.74.59) — Dec.
29: New York String Orchestra, Alexander Schneider conductor, Schlomo
Mintz violin (Haydn, Stravinsky). Dec.
31: Musicians Foundation Benefit
Concert: with the participation of Isaac
Stern, Leonard Bernstein, Eugene Istomin and others (Schubert, Mozart).

Metropolitan Opera (tel: 580.98.30)

•Metropolitan Opera (tel: 580,98.30) — Dec. 28: "An Evening of Stravin-sky." Includes: "Le Sacre du Prin-temps," "Le Rossignol," "Oedipus Rex." with the Metropolitan Opera bal-let, Alexander Levine conductor. Dec. 29: "La Boheme." Dec. 31: "Madame Butterfür.

terfly. New York State Theater (tel: 870.55.70) — Dec. 28-29, 30-31: New York City Ballet: "The Nuteracker."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — Dec. 26: "Hansel und Gretel." Dec. 27 and 30: "The Flying

26: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, M. Jenne conductor (Bach, Stravinsky). Dec. 30-31: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Schumann, Bruch).

tra. Siegfried Köhler conductor. To Jan. 4: Max Ernst, collages and sculp-

MUNICH, Congress Hall, Deutschen Museum — Dec. 30-31: Munich Phil-harmonic Orchestra, Eugene Jochum

STUTTGART, Württembergische Staatstheater (tel: 22.13.07) — Dec. 26: "Romeo and Juliet." ballet evening. Dec. 29: "Das Rheingold." Dec. 30: "Onegin." ballet evening. Dec. 31: "Der Rosenkavalier." Jan. 1: New Year's concert. Alt-Wiener Strauss Ensemble, Arthur Kulling conductor,

weekend

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Thêâtre de Carouge — To Dec. 31:
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Théâtre de Paris (tel: 280.09.30) — To Feb. 14: Ensemble de Pékin, songs and dances from the People's Republic of HONG KONG

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David Willcocks conductor.

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PARIS, Artcurial (359.29.82) — To. Dec. 31: Giorgio de Chirico, exhibition. •Cartoucherie de Vincennes (tel: 374.24.08) — "Richard II." by the Théâtre du Soleil Company. •Centre Culturel du Marsis (tel: 278.66.65) — To Jan. 10: "Turner en France," paintings, watercolors, notebooks.

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Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To Jan. 18: André Masson, paintings. To Feb. 1: "Des Architectures de Terre." To April: Man Ray, photographs.

Chaillot (tel: 727.81.15) — Grand Théâtre: "Tombeau pour Cinq Cent Mille Soldats." Antoine Vitez director.

Eglise St. Julien Le Pauvre — Dec. 26-29: Le Trio Baroque and Reynald Parratas).

Opera de Paris (tel: 742,57,50) — To Jan. 2: "Don Quixote," Rudolf

Noureev choreographer.

Palais des Congrès (tel: 758.27.78) —
To Jan. 2: "Giselle." with the Stars and the Ballet of the Paris Opera.

Sainte Chapelle — Dec. 26-27: "Le Concert Royal," Rachid Safir, Francois Bloch, Marinette Extermann, Terence Waterboues volosis (Couperin).

Waterhouse soloists (Couperin). ●Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44) — To Jan. 11: "West Side

eTsuen Wan Town Hall — Dec. 27: Hong Kong Academy Ballet Company.

BOLOGNA, Teatro Communale (tel: 23.21.78) — Dec. 27, 29 and 31: "Aida." Dec. 31: special performances: "Abu Hassan," and "Adina."

FLORENCE, Palazzo Ducale (tel: 70.92.88) — To Dec. 31: "From Titian to El Greco: For the History of Man-nerism in Venice (1540-1590)," exhibi-ROME. Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — Dec. 27: "Tosca." Dec. 30: "Marco Spada."

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tures exhibition.

Oper der Städtische Bühnen (tel: 256.23.34) — Dec. 27: "Aida." Dec. 28: "The Marriage of Figaro." Dec. 30: "Ariadne auf Naxos." Dec. 31: "Die Schöne Helena."

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Honoring Verdi in Food and Drink

by John L. Hess

USSETO. Italy — By some delicious mystery, the middle stretch of the Po Valley brings forth some of the finest cheeses, hams and musicians in the world. Paganini and Toscanini were Parmesan. Pavarotti is from Modena and Tebaldi from Langhirano, which also boasts the noblest prosciutto of them all.

The finest salami is claimed by Felino, and the most aristocratic mortadella (elsewhere vulgarly and erroneously dubbed bologna) by Cremona, there where the great fiddles once were made and where Monteverdi was born. And the very best culatello, the air-cured heart of the ham, comes from Busseto, the home of Giuseppe Verdi. A townsman, the famous tenor Carlo Bergonzi, says proudly, "Verdi brought two culatelli to St. Petersburg for the debut of 'La Forza del Destino.'

Thanks to Bergonzi, the little town of Busse-to is a most agreeable spot to savor the mys-tery. The rich but not spectacular plain of the Po is off the beaten track for tourists, but it is dotted with castles and arcaded village squares, a number of them in easy biking dis-tance. Verdi's modest birthplace and the grander estate where he grew old are close by. and there are occasional concerts in the church and in the miniature copy of La Scala that was built in Busseto's castle in Verdi's honor.

But there was no decent accommodation until Bergonzi built I Due Foscari. Why that par-

ticular Verdi opera? He shrugs his heavy shoulders. "In the world," he says, "I have seen many restaurants named for operas, but not that one." It was begun as a restaurant, in 1961, but four years and a fortune of money later, it was a three-story palazzo of burnt stone, harmonizing with the rest of the town square. The decor is heavy Venetian-Moorish. with each of the 20 rooms styled individually and luxuriously, some inspired by Verdi

The bar, the dining room, the terrace and the ornate banquet hall below are gathering places for the local gentry and visitors from Milan and beyond. Bergonzi's handsome young son Marco presides over these when his ather is away.

Running the kitchen, as is traditional in the Emilia Romagna, is a woman, Faliva Iaole. Her specialties are the marvelous pastas, chic-chi verdi nel nonna (a sort of gnocchi of flour, egg, potato and spinach in a cream sauce), caramelli di Verdi (like a twisted ravioli), crispelli (crepes stuffed with ricotta) and so on. But first one must begin with the ample platter of culatello, prosciutto and salami. And one had best end, after perhaps a salad from the kitchen garden, with as fine a grano (elsewhere in the world loosely called Parmesan cheese) as one is likely ever to taste.

As for the wine, well, the grape of the region is Lambrusco, which is popular in some places because it rather resembles a cherry soda. One may, as a native put it, make one's peace with

Lambrusco - or order any of the fine wines of the nearby mountains. The prices are still cheap, with dinner for two under the equivalent of \$35; clearly, I Due Foscari is a gift of love from Bergonzi to Verdi and their native

The mystery of the cheese, the ham and the music comes together here. Bergonzi himself is the son of a cheesemaker — "My father was an artist of cheese," he declares — and the son worked in the family trade until his mid-20s. Handling the milk cans, stirring the great vats and turning the 75-pound wheels of cheese is heavy work, and it seems likely that this apprenticeship accounts for Bergonzi's extraordi-

nary durability as a tenor at age 57.

Bergonzi rents a cellar in Busseto to store pork, cheese and wine. "When you have an old warehouse," he says, "the cheese is good." He observes that the same products, made in the same way but ripened in, say, Piacenza, will not be the same and will, in fact, command only two-thirds the price. And these differences prevail from product to product, and from village to village.

So how to account for it? Bergonzi shrugs and offers, with a smile, "The air." Which stands also for the soil and the bacteria and the microclimate. But air — "aria" — also means a song, and a song is music and Bergonzi says everybody in this his country loves music and that, of course, brings it all together.

I Due Foscari, Piazza Verdi, Busseto (Parma), 43011 Italy; tel: 92337. Closed Mondays and Jan. 3 to Feb. 6.

An Old Friend, the Swiss Almanac

by Calla Corner

Y EVEY. Switzerland — Steeped in nostalgia, late with the news. printing no sex or politics in its pages, catering to a conservative public that fears change and always bearing the same cover. "Le Messager Boiteux, Almanach Romand" sells 140,000 copies a year, defying the laws of time and journalism as it continues to be a best seller in French-speaking Switzerland and the adjoining regions of France.

The original paperbacks, almanaes — the word comes from the Arabic manah, meaning count — first appeared in the late 17th century when the printed word began to unite Europe in a general thirst for knowledge. Combining the Gregorian calendar with accounts of great events of the times, these pamphlets were sold door to door, in the marketplace and at fairs by wounded war veterans with wooden legs (messagers boiteux). The pamphlets found a public eager to read but unable to afford expensive books and who believed what happened in the heavens gov-

erned their lives. "Le Messager Boiteux," originally printed in Vevey as the French edition of a Bernese almanac, was an immediate success when it first appeared in 1708. With only a fifth of the Swiss able to read and almost entirely dependent upon agriculture, the Almanach filled a large gap in knowledge that divided those in the country from those in the cities, who knew of world events because of communications resulting from wars

Even more important, the Almanach, by providing an astrological alendar, gave the farmer the information he needed, the hundreds of practical details that meant feast or famine. Appearing in the fall, it became crucial to the French-speaking Swiss farmer and the French across the Lake of Geneva or on the other side of the Jura mountains. who had much in common geographically and historically with their Swiss neighbors.

As soon as it was purchased, the Almanach was punctured in the apper left corner, fitted with a string and hung in an obvious place to be consulted at a moment's notice or made available for reading aloud in the evening.

Bernard Crettaz, curator of the Musée d'Ethnographie in Geneva, in

an essay on the Almanach explaining this publishing phenomenon, writes that in the Val d'Anniviers, a small valley between the Rhone and the Italian Alps where he grew up, the Almanach was known as "La Pratique" because it was so important to daily life. "By consulting the calendar, the farmer knew when to prune the vines, plant the potatoes. water the fields, cut wood, slaughter stock, dig ditches, wash the house, cut one's hair and nails and trim the cattle's horns." Crettaz also gives his theory on why the Almanach is still a best seller although barely 7 percent of its readers live on farms. "City dwellers may laugh at the peasant's beliefs in astrology but we are presently witnessing a massive return to the readings of the zodiac, a resurgence of anything that is

Apart from the calendar, the Almanach gave the dates of fairs and the names of saints for newborns. Blank pages were provided for the farmer's daily notations. On the back inside cover was the multiplication table, to aid an age without calculators. Proverbs and dictums were

scattered throughout to complement the Bible. Of secondary importance were the Almanach's pages dealing with society and the farmer's slowly expanding universe. Even though the cover has never changed over the years, the contents showed the farmer that the world was changing fast although he might be one of the last to hear about it. In the 1777 edition, for example, the Almanach reports on the war between the English and their American colonies, which it had been following in previous editions since the Boston Tea Party, and says that a meeting had been held in Philadelphia to "try to maintain peace in America's new-found liberty." It assures the readers that the Almanach will bring them news in its next edition of a "possible just peace settle-

The Almanach also reported sensational news to stir the imagination and give food for thought during the long winter nights: Tales of a wife being beaten and even devoured by her husband in Avignon, of a Swiss woman being killed by her 18 cats, of hideous monsters spotted in foreign lands, of royal marriages and births, long sea voyages of discovery and new inventions filled the Almanach's pages during the 18th and 19th out a hole off the press it didn't need one."



The traditional cover of the almanac.

centuries. Accompanying the stories there would often be detailed engravings. If its main job was to inform and amuse, the Almanach's secondary

ole was to reinforce the reader's belief in the strict values of the time Again and again over the centuries the reader is reminded that work. family, frugality and God are sacred.

The 1982 edition boasts for the first time a color foldout of photo-

raphs, showing the 10 principal cloud formations, but its editor, Michel angger, says the Almanach is still basically published with the original concept of being positive, informative and amusing, "Maybe people aren't buying it to know when to plant their potatoes or cut their hair but if they are the Almanach will still tell them," he says. "We have a faithful following that thinks of the Almanach as an old friend, and that is enough to ensure its continuity." Zangger says that there is an unwritten law in the editorial office that

the Almanach should avoid politics and innuendo but that it's almost impossible to publish the written word and avoid opinion, although "Le Messager Boiteux" probably comes close. "Opinion is there since the beginning if you read between the lines," he says. And to prove it, his latest editorial states that the reason Switzerland is so prosperous is because it hasn't fallen prey to unionism and that the Swiss working week is three to five hours longer than other industrialized countries. Ten years ago, Zangger says, he asked readers if they had any sugger

tions for improving their Alamanach. He got 6,000 letters, most of which

told him to leave it alone. "We did consider one suggestion," he admits.
"That was to put a hole in the upper left corner. In the end we didn't do

In Memoriam, Ruth Draper

by Alan Levy

▼ JENNA — Twenty-live years ago, on Dec. 29, 1956, Ruth Draper gave Saturday matinee and evening perfor-mances of her one-woman show on Broadway. Her hired car was waiting when she left the theater at 11:30 p.m. On an impulse, the 72-year-old actress asked the driver to take the long way home — down to Times Square, east across 42d Street, up Fifth Avenue past the Plaza and Central Park — through her native Manhattan, still sparkling with Christmas lights and decorations, to her apartment on East 79th Street, where her maid had laid out

bed never to awaken. It was a quiet death, a fitting curtain to a life that had been lived with dignity and devotion to craftsmanship and art. But, like many quiet lives. Ruth Draper's had been lived to the hilt with intense passion, doomed romance, and high tragedy of which today's world knows or remembers little, although the Spoken Arts series of five records of her monologues remain

nidnight supper. Ruth Draper ate and went to

A woman alone, Ruth Draper never mar-ried, never studied acting, never took an elocu-tion lesson, never went to classes in miming or timing. Yet, John Gielgud wrote in 1978 that "Ruth Draper was (with Martha Graham) the greatest individual performer that America has

In her time, she was described as monologist, impersonator, mimic, reciter, diseuse, solo performer, one-woman theater. But she considered herself a "character actress," both comic and dramatic. It was her own observation of character she drew on to transform herself at the drop of a shawl, which was her particular emblem — from a Dalmatian peasant to a Southern belle, from a miner's wife to a Scottish lassie landing at Ellis Island. Author as well as performer, she peopled the stage with her characters and their worlds — to such a magical extent that theatergoers sometimes remarked that "the man was very good, too," only to be reminded that what they had wit-

nessed was a one-woman show. Ruth Draper was born at home - a threestory brownstone house on East 47th Street — on Dec. 2, 1884. Her father was a doctor and her mother was a Dana: daughter of the Yankee liberal intellectual Charles A. Dana, who served in Lincoln's Cabinet during the Civil War and founded The New York Sun. The next-to-last of eight Draper children (her kid brother was the father of the tap dancer Paul Draper), Ruth was educated at home by tutors and governesses and grew up in the society world of the Eastern seaboard, where she watched and witnessed, observed and gathered her material, and sometimes performed forfamily and friends her impersonations of a German governess or a ladies tailor. "What I've had as a child, I never lost — the child's ability to pretend: to be what he imagines he

is," she said when she was 70. Her parents' house was a salon where music and poetry, intellect and science met as equals and stimulated each other. The pianist Paderewski, the writers Henry Adams and Henry James were family friends; in fact, it was James who gave Ruth Draper the advice to go public with her talent.

In his later years, Henry James tried hand at writing a monologue for her. But she just could not perform anything she hadn't written herself, which is why her one appearance in somebody else's play — "A Lady's Name," by Cyril Harcourt on Broadway in 1916 — was not a success. Not until 1920 at the Acalian Hall is London did the size a paid the Aeolian Hall in London did she give a paid professional performance of a full program of character sketches, though she had been giving charity benefits for nearly two decades, including wartime tours of Army bases and hospitals, and invitational soirées before many of

the crowned heads of Europe. Critical and popular success came overnight at age 35. The Observer called her the "hit of the season" and another London critic promptly proclaimed that "Miss Draper has established herself as an institution." From then on, she performed regularly in the West End and on Broadway, in Paris, Warsaw and

In 1928, in Rome, Ruth Draper met a young Italian poet, Lauro de Bosis. He followed her to New York and back to Europe. The actress in her 40s and the poet in his 20s were almost



Ruth Draper in a 1914 portrait.

inseparable for the three-and-a-half years that remained to his life.

Lauro de Bosis was not just a poet and a lover but also a pilot and an anti-fascist active in the resistance to Mussolini. On Oct. 3, 1931 not long after his mother and two fellow plotters were arrested in Rome, he took off from Marseilles in a small plane loaded with half a million leaflets denouncing the fascist movement. He arrived above Rome toward 9 p.m. and showered his leafets into the streets. He remained about half an hour and the Italian Air Force was sent in pursuit. No trace of him or his plane was ever discovered. He is believed to have run out of fuel and crashed

Ruth Draper, who had been waiting for him in France, buried berself in her work and outlived him by a quarter of a century. Perhaps her epitaph was best spoken years before her death, when Mrs. Patrick Campbell persuaded George Bernard Shaw to attend Ruth Draper's monologues. As soon as the show was over. Mrs. Campbell exclaimed to Shaw: "Have you ever seen such acting in your life?"

ver seen such acting in your me:
And Shaw replied: "That's not acting. That's life."

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Man Ray Under the Lens

by Michael Gibson

ARIS — The name Man Ray appears officially for the first time on the registers of a justice of the peace in Ridgefield, N. J., where the artist was marneid, N. J., where the artist was mar-ned in 1913 at the age of 23. His former name has not been officially preserved, though it is known that his parents were Russian Jewish immigrants, that they were living in Philadel-phia at the time of his birth and moved to Brooklyn when he was 3. His biographical notes tell us little about his early years: 1002. notes tell us little about his early years: 1903: Bar Mitzvah; 1904: High School, are the bare notations of the catalog of the show now de-voted to his work at the Pompidou Center (to

This matter of his name is significant. It reflects, in an unusual form, something that is a basic tenet both of the American psyche of that period and of avant-garde art: the sever-

ing of roots.

Marcel Duchamp, whom Man Ray met in 1915, was a decisive influence, and it is interesting to note some parallel aspects in their esting to note some parallel aspects in their lives. Duchamp severed his French roots and spent most of his life in New York. Man Ray, having taken a first step with his name, moved to Paris in 1921 and, except for the decade when he lived in the United States, during and after the German occupation of France, he spent all his life in France, dying in Paris in 1976. At the outset, Ray and Duchamp worked together quite closely, making joint experimental films (one venture that was never recorded because the subject got too violenty. recorded because the subject got too violently aroused later became the theme of Duchamp's last work — a gape-legged female nude — now in the Philadelphia Museum) and Man Ray was rather superficially influenced by Du-champ's, and Picabia's, paintings of machines as an allegory of man.

The mood of such works by Man Ray is less insolent than Picabia's and less chilling than Duchamp's. Picabia was a figure of fashionable society; Duchamp, without disdaining the smart set in New York, was more of an introvert and an intellectual. Man Ray, on the other hand, was something of an intuitive experimenter with neither the arrogance of Picabia (who, characteristically, at the end of World



War II, had to go into hiding to escape both the Nazis and the Free French) nor the utter single-mindedness that gives Duchamp's work its intensity. Man Ray's works in this style communicate the feeling that "he just thought he'd give it a try," which implies that he was first and foremost an experimenter, a man experimenting not only with media but also with

permenting not only with media out also with social restrictions.

"Each one of us, in his timidity, has a limit beyond which he is outraged," he said. "It is inevitable that he who, by concentrated application, has extended this limit for himself, should assure the resemble of those who should arouse the resentment of those who have accepted conventions which, since accepted by all, require no initiative of application. And this resentment generally takes the form of meaningless laughter or of criticism, if not of persecution. But this apparent violation is preferable to the monstrous habits condoned by etiquette and aestheticism."

Man Pay was a satural deduct (o.e. his

Man Ray was a natural dadaist, (e.g. his laundry-iron with tacks glued to the bottom), but more fundamentally he was neither a da-daist nor even a surrealist, being unconcerned by long-term militant provocation and by the politics of the unconscious. Certainly he liked the surrealist search for fortuitous, ironic beauty, and he even made a photograph illustrating the now-much-overquoted phrase by Lau-tréamont: "As beautiful as the chance encounter of an umbrella and a sewing machine on a dissecting table." But one gets the feeling that Man Ray's chance was not so much that of free association but much more the sort of experimental chance of scientific testing - "I wonder what would happen if'

Also, his eyes were more consistently turned to the outside world, and one can easily under-stand that he should have become involved with photography. The larger part of the Beau-bourg exhibition is devoted to his photographs and in this area too there is a great diversity in

The first aspect is that of portraitist of the art community of the 1930s and the post-World War II years. There are Kurt Schwitters ("he didn't smell as bad as people said," Man Ray remarked) and Gertrude Stein (who once wrote to the artist pointing out that she had never asked for royalties on the pictures of her that he sold — apparently he had been com-plaining about hard times), and Catherine Deneuve and Juliette Greco. The older portraits have a twofold interest: They give the viewer an insight into the artists' characters and they remind one that all these artists were very young men and women, rebellious and unacknowledged, and not the monuments that time and the market have made of them.

Man Ray felt this himself, as when an interviewer from "Camera" asked him: "Do you feel that being a historical figure of the art world is a burden?" He replied with feeling: "It's a calamity! A major calamity!"

So here is Duchamp at 29 looking like a wistful, defrocked seminarian; Antonin Artand, at 30, a perfect Heathcliffe, handsome and, at su, a perfect freathchiffe, handsome and paranoid; a massive, youthful Bunuel; a juvenile Dali at once repulsively soft and dangerously sharp; a powerful, intractable Arnold Schönberg, a Moses of music, together with Calder, Lifar, Radiguet, Varèse, Virginia Woolf—a visual Who's Who that reveals the true face of an age, or at least of its intelligenties

Next we have a large repertoire of nudes dominated by the impertinent figure of Kiki de Montparnasse (Alice Prin) who was Man Ray's companion from 1922 to 1926 and a



Man Ray self-portrait, undated.

model for countless artists, including Fujita, Friez, Kisling and Maillol. Kiki, in fact, was the accidental inspiration for one of Man Ray's most famous paintings, which shows an enormous pair of lips floating in the evening

"One evening," Man Ray related, "I was dressing for an important dinner at which I was supposed to meet some potential clients. elped me to dress...then put her arms around me, kissed me tenderly, and asked me not to come home too late. We had dinner in a very fashionable restaurant and then we went on to a night club. I asked my host's wife to dance. She asked me to go to the men's room first and fix my clothes. I looked at her with surprise, put my hand to my bow tie, straightened my waistcoat: everything seemed to be in order. Then I looked into the mirror. On my collar I saw the perfect imprint of a magnifi-

Then there are the Rayographs. The technique is simple: Various objects are placed on a sheet of photographic paper and the light is turned on briefly; upon development, the object's shadow turns up white on the black ground of the exposed paper. Here too, the interest of the process resides in the results of experiment and chance, and in the durable trace of an instant - which any photograph inevitably is, though in an obviously more so-phisticated way. What holds the interest is not so much the trace as the fact that it makes the fugitive quality of the instant perceptible in a

Man Ray was an experimenter in photo techniques too, playing with solarisation (exposure of a picture to the sun's light during development) to give peculiar sculptural effects, and always using his imaginative eye to discover metaphoric effects in everday sights. "My role as a 'photographer' allowed me to go everywhere and to be much talked about," he said. "Also it kept me out of the fierce competition which rases among painters here." tition which rages among painters here."

Christie's Changes the Rules

by Souren Melikian .-

ONDON - Christie's made a dramatic move on the chessboard of its 20-year-old war game with Sotheby's this week when Christie's chairman of the board, John Floyd, said the firm would cut the fee charged to the buyer on top of the knock-down price — known in London as the "buyer's premium" — from 10 to 8 percent. The week before, Sotheby's announced, to the contrary, that it was not changing its 10 per-cent buyer's premium. Christie's measure is ef-

This is the first time in years that a difference can be observed in the auction strategy of

the two firms.

Christie's said the decision was related to a ettlement reached in September with the two main English trade organizations, which ques-tioned the legality of levying a buyer's premi-um and which blamed the two firms for coordinating policies, all of it in the name of "fair trading."

Christie's, however, also emphasized that

'the new rate of the buyer's premium will now be significantly lower than that charged by competitors." In a telephone interview, Floyd admitted that this was "primarily a commercial decision." Noting that the market had been experiencing difficulties, he added, "We want to encourage purchases. This is the moment to go after the buyer."

To compensate for the loss of revenue resulting from the lowering of the "buyer's premium," the fee charged to sellers by Christie's main London operation at 8 King Street will be raised from 10 to 12.5 percent on lots selling under £1,000 (about \$1,880). At "Christie's South Kensington," which runs a fast-sale service on Old Brompton Road, there will be no change — there is no buyer's premium there and vendors are charged a flat 15 percent commission. The same applies to Christie's Scottish branch in Glasgow. Concerning vendors. Christie's emphasized that the charge would remain 10 percent above £1,000 to insure the continued flow of business from above.

For its part. Sotheby's made it known the week before that it was putting up the vendor's commission from 10 to 15 percent on all items selling for £500 or less. Its fast-sale system, efficiently operated by Malcolm Barber, keeps its 10 percent charge to both vendor and

The English media have taken Christie's move as a drastic innovation and treated it as big news. It is not — at least not in the first degree. A 2 percent variation in the extra fee charged to the buyer is hardly meaningful as

Anybody who has attended auctions as a buyer, not just as an onlooker, knows in his bones that, as the price goes up, the bidder just doesn't care about the 2 percent difference on top of the hammer price he may have to pay if he comes out as the winner. On the other hand, when it comes to deciding on an auction-house, vendors holding goods are more con-cerned about salesmanship than about a 2-per-cent variation in the service charge. True, Christie's decision may have a psychological effect on the lower end of the market — which is financially important because this is makers is financially important because this is where the auction houses hold their "bread-and-butter sales," those that actually bring in profits. Yet, even there, it is unlikely to tip the scales.

The sensational news, which appears to have been missed entirely so far, lies elsewhere in the flurry of press releases: Sotheby's and Christie's announcements are the first public admissions that a serious crisis is affecting the auction world. Sotheby's said in so many words that "it is essential for Sotheby-Parke-Bernet to increase its revenue." More ominous

still. Sotheby's decided for the first time to withhold publication of its end-of-term figures

— obviously because they would be unflatterreflects the recession. Net sales, worldwide, rose to £70,844,000, compared with £70,374,000 last year. With the current inflation rate, this amounts to about a 10 percent reduction in sales.

In fact, the two leading auction houses in the world have fallen victims to the intense competition that has been going on between them over the last two decades and to the worldwide strategy that they have embarked on to wrench a bigger share of the international market from foreign competitors.

To do so, they have vastly improved their

services. Some of their catalogs are as good as art books — and as expensive for the publisher, although not for the buyer. Traveling exhibitions make good publicity and may boost the sales of the objects directly involved, but they are costly. And so is, above all, the mushrooming of regional offices, which Sotheby's and, to a much-lesser extent, Christie's have indulged in to attract an ever-increasing number of ven-

All that was probably inevitable but, as in war, there comes a time when fighters can no longer afford the weaponry. It is highly probable that sooner or later Southey's will take to its steps to match Christie's countermove to its own raising of the vendor's fee. "The ability to maintain the new commission structure will depend on trading during the next few months." Sotheby's announced. And, for the first time in this reporter's experience, following Christie's announcement, none of Sothe-by's decision-makers were available for com-

Last July, "troubled times" were forecast in this column due to growing reticence on the part of buyers. Those troubled times have

Arthur, Once and Present King

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON — In the medieval court po-etry of Christendom, which extended from the west of Britain to the crusader castles of the Near East, there were three archetypal heroes — Alexander the Great, the Emperor Charlemagne and King

King Arthur very early predominated over the other two, and from that day to this, a period of almost 800 years, has continually inspired poets and artists. The most recent manifestation is an exhibition (to Jan. 16 at the Wraxall Gallery, 25 Cheval Place, S.W.7) of "Contemporary Paintings and Sculptures In-spired by the Legends of King Arthur and the Holy Grail," with contributions from more than 40 artists.

The general sense of splendor and fantasy is set by the huge glass mosaic sword "Excalibur" by Andrew Logan in the center of the gallery and three of Guinevere's gowns from John Boorman's film "Excalibur," hanging on one wall like banners in a jousting pavilion.

Curiously enough, King Arthur himself sel-

dom is a feature of the exhibition -at the center of a group portrait of the personages of "King Arthur's Court" by Joanna Campion; as a shadowy figure in the background of "Ar-

Tomorrow's TV:

thur's Inspiration," a drawing by Brian Carter; as a snail — clearly here Morgan le Fay or some other enchantress has been at work — in Peter Cross' miniature "Arthur the Snail Aspires to Higher Things Whilst Lady Bird of Shallott Floats Past on a Leaf; and as protagonist, with Queen Guinevere, in the Pre-Ra-phaelitish drawing by Ed Perera, "Arthur's Marriage."

Queen Guinevere, the epitome of romantic, ill-starred love, is a natural subject for the fertile imagination. She appears as one of the series of portraits of "Knights of the Round Table and Ladies of the Court" by Malcolm Ashman; as the prophetic daydreamer, backed by the West Country landscape with its sug-gestion of slumbering giants in Graham Ar-nold's masterly "Guinevere's Premonition"; petting a bird in Marion Thomas' "Guinevere and the Raven" (one of the Arthurian traditions says that the king did not die in combat, but was transmogrified by sorcery into a ra-ven, a circumstance that Cervantes in "Don Quixote" uses to explain why a Briton never kills a raven, lest he should unwittingly kill the king); herself "Disguised as a Bird and Meeting Merlin at the Edge of the Wood," small mystical paintings by Elizabeth Collins.

"Morgan le Fay" equally inspires Ashman, whose drawing of her is the very summation of

fascinating evil incarnate, just as his "Lady of the Lake." she who gives the king Excalibur, is a lady of mystery. She is similarly enigmatic in Ann Arnold's painting where, her back to-wards the viewer, she strides lakeward.

The individual knight, especially Sir Gawain and Sir Lancelot, the visionary of the Holy Grail, is well represented, as are Cadbury Cas-tle, the king's headquarters, the vision of the Grail, the mysterious pyramids of Merlin's magic, the enchanted lands in which the Grail is sought and the Chapel Perilous.

Grail's appearance at the Round Table...

"Then anon they heard a cracking and crying of thunder, that the Palace should all ybursten. In the middest of the blast entered a sunbeam, more clearer by seven times than ever they saw day. There was no knight that might speak one word a great while, and so they looked every man on other as they had been dumb."

When de Chirico Stopped Dreaming

by Edith Schloss

OME - "Our thoughts and all those images which introduce themselves into our mind when we are swake ... have a close relationship to those we see in our dreams... Dreams are a strange phenomenon but even more inexplicable is the mystery our mind confers to certain objects," said the young Giorgio de Chirico in his writings on Metaphysical art, a style early in this century of which he was one of the ma-

Born in Greece of Italian parents - the father a railroad engineer, the mother a Genoese aristocrat — he spent his adolescence with his brother (who later called himself Alberto Savinio) in Munich, where he came to admire the late romanticism of Boocklin and Springer and became attracted to the philosophies of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche. Then he traveled on to Milan, Florence, then Paris, and eventually signed up for military service in Ferrara.

In that noble old Renaissance town, de Chirico and his brother met with other painters, including de Pisis, Carrà and Morandi, just before World War I. In their work they developed a wholly new attitude toward reality: It was to be regarded as if under a spell, as if seen for the first time, as if seen through the

The long noontime shadows of fortresses running down empty streets, the acute sense of the past that permeates everything in the ancient city-state, once a rich cultural center, also had something to do with this new art.

The paintings were about a country full of

echoes, inexplicable connections. Blank-eyed stone gods, sawdust-filled manikins, tin whistles, toys, Ferrarese pastries - all acted out unsettling charades.

And the air between the arcades and towers over the city's squares was dazzling, yet chilly, the scene illuminated like a stage from an un-seen light source not the sun. This Metaphysical" painting led to French Surrealism, which was less concerned with the general and with history and more with idiosyncratic, individual vision with Freudian overtones.

The exhibition Giorgio de Chirico, 1888-1979 at the Galleria Nazionale di Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, until Jan. 3, starts with early arcadian idylls still under the influ-ence of the German romantic view of the an-tique. Then a small "Morning Meditation" is suddenly different: haunting, faceless statues. peculiar, immersed in a lingering, offstage yel-

"Pink Tower," "The Sailor's Barracks,"
"The Prince's Toys" — of 1913, 1914 and 1915
respectively — show the Metaphysical master
at the height of his powers.

Here are all the elements: the cutting shadows, the yearning perspectives, the monuments charged with secret meanings, the squares representing the languor of Italy's weighty past and uncertain present — the whole disturbing machinery of old romanticism transposed into a new context. The line is harsh, the colors purposely stark and bright like those of toys and popular art.

Already in the 1920s de Chirico began to change. The pull between his predilection for the past and his drive to invent new images, which was the main force behind his work so

George Washington Feels the Pinch

far, began to slacken; his admiration for old masters and the academic was his undoing.

He recanted and, in his innumerable writings, broke faith with modernism. In recent art history only Derain made a similar turnabout.

De Chirico's brushwork became flossy, color became diluted and pinkish, and more and more versions were devoted to handed-down subject matter: views of heroes, horses and columns, in windblown valleys by the Greek sea.

Nor is it clear if de Chirico meant to make fun of old ideas and masters or just followed them. His brother Savinio, for instance, satir-ized European middle-class values and oldmaster conventionality much more explicitly in the same period. There are also many pol ished still lifes, quite incisive portraits and prints, and hosts of witty drawings here, but in the end too many self-pertraits in outlandish

It is true that de Chirico was barely 30 when he did the work he became internationally famous for - to live on for another 60 years of eclecticism - and that the conditions of our time make it increasingly difficult to borrow paintings from other collections, which may account for the dearth of work in the Meta-

But this retrospective leaves one with the impression that de Chirico had a brief illuminated period and then spent the major part of his life practicing an able but woolly manner-ism, settling down to become a rather crotch-ety old man.

It even makes one wonder if he himself and those members of the Italian art public who consider him a genius really ever had a clue

about what modern art was all about.

physical style. Victrola.

years ago when television was new

focus. That's not the fault of the set: it's the system. Big-screen television "tends to

The results are assounding. Pic-tures on experimental high-defini-tion television sets are much sharper with more vivid colors than existing sets. To some people, these new high-definition pictures are approaching the quality of film. Estimates as to the cost of home high-definition systems run about 25 percent above comparable television sets of today.

In Japan, where most of the Besides the fund drive, small contributions will be solicited from visitors. But Mount Ver-

Bigger Than Life Corp.), is described by his col-leagues as the father of high-definition television. He first started experimenting with it more than 10

by David Crook

HOLLYWOOD — In electronics laboratories in Japan and on the U.S. East Coast and in the studios of Hollywood, groups of video futurists are designing a new generation of television. In the rocess, they may be redirecting he future of movies, television and

Twenty-first-century television, these futurists believe will be "high-definition" or "high-resolu-tion" television, delivering magazine-like pictures and stereo sound on wall-sized CinemaScope-style screens in people's homes.

Joseph Flaherty, vice president for engineering and development or the Columbia Broadcasting System, is one of the chief U.S. oponents of these new systems. He likes to call them "high-fidelity" television systems because he hinks the difference between the elevision of tomorrow and that of today will be as great as the differince between a modern stereo and

Driving the development high-definition television is the redization that the modern picture is not very good. In the United States, video pictures have 525 lines of resolution; like the tiny dots of a newspaper photograph, these lines are the basic elements of a television picture. The 525-line picture was sufficient 30 or 40 hese lines are the basic elem

and home screens were small. Today, however, with 7-foot screens becoming increasingly popular, 525-line pictures are often seen as blurry, dull and out of

amplify the faults of the picture," explains producer Glen Larson. The big screens demand pictures that look as sharp as those on small screens. The new high-definition systems are being designed with minimums of 1,000 lines of resolution, and some designers are thinking in terms of 2,000 or more lines of resolution. Theoretically, each additional line means greater

work in high-definition technology is taking place, futurists are ex-ploring all sorts of ways to use the new television, Takashi Fujio, deputy director of Nippon Hoso Kyo-kai (NHK, the Japan Broadcasting

Interviewed on a visit to Los Angeles, Fujio discussed some possible applications of high-definition technology. Among the most provocative was a plan for small movie houses equipped with large, high-definition television screens.

Another plan calls for even smaller personal viewing booths. There, one or two people would sit before a concave mirror. The television picture projected on the mirror would appear to envelop the viewer in a vivid videoized ap proximation of reality.

"What's perfect?" Fujio sponded to a question. "High defi-nition is near perfect. With the wide screen, TV can be displayed with reality. In the long future, we want to have the actual 3-D im-

Among the Japanese manufac turers. Sony is pursuing high-defi-nition technology the fastest, Yu-mihiko Suzuki, Sony's manager for product planning, outlines the firm's plans to introduce high-definition products: "Our imm interest is some limited use," he says, suggesting that the new television will be used first in motionpicture making and in transmitting printed matter, such as newspapers, electronically.

Next, Suzuki says, will come video mini-theaters, in the second half of this decade. Cable television and home-video distribution

will come later.

"The last possibility would be broadcasting, including a home TV unit," he continues. "We do not foresee that happening in the near future - at least not in this

CBS is planning a three-network high-definition service in the Unit-ed States in the late 1980s. The CBS plan would rely on the new generation of direct-broadcast satellites and cable television sys By the turn of the century, sug-

gests Flaherty, "over-the-air broadcasting could be the lowest quality service in your home — like AM radio." ©1981 The Los Angeles Times

Collector's Guide

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The most magical painting of all, however, is one but tenuously connected with King Arthur. It is a pattern symmetry of "Mute Swans" painted like a Roman fresco by Roy Turlington. The swan is in one tradition the royal bird, in another the bird of Orpheus/Apollo - poetry and music. The swans, hatched in thunder, immortal, afloat upon the water of Camelot, were the silent witnesses of the

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"COLLECTOR'S GUIDE" 'AUCTION SALES"

"Certain systems have begun to deteriorate," says the estate's director, John Castel-

by Mary Battiata

ASHINGTON — On the surface little has changed at Mount Vernon. The moss still grows on George Washington's grave, the 18th-century plants and herbs flourish and more than a million tourists visit there each

The Mount Vernon Ladies Association, which bought the place for \$200,000 in 1859 and has run it ever since, still refuses the comand has run it ever since, still refuses the commercial overtures of companies eager to capitalize on the heritage. They've said no to Sears
Roebuck (which wanted to paint the place), to
Detroit automakers (who wanted to photograph new models in the circular driveway)
and to cleaning companies seeking endossements of mops and sponges.

Because Mount Vernon receives more visitors each year than any historic home except
the White House, it is better off financially
than most historic homes. Admissions have al-

than most historic homes. Admissions have always paid for the \$2.5-million annual operating cost, and Mount Vernon receives no federal or state operating lunds. But George Washington's paradise by the Potomac River, outside Washington, is in financial trouble. Inflation, old age and the high

cost of maintenance have hit the 500-acre Virginia estate. Costly repairs and improvements have been postponed over the years.

The total cost of repairs and improvements is estimated at \$6 million. That's more than gate receipts can cover, so the Mount Vernon Ladies Association is embarking on a \$10-mil-lion fund-raising drive — something they have not done since the 1850s, when the estate was bought from a descendant of Washington.
Treasury Secretary Donald Regan is chairman of the campaign aimed at private and

Mount Vernon, George Washington's paradise by the Potomac River, outside Washington, is in financial trouble. Inflation, old age and the high cost of maintenance have hit the 500-acre Virginia estate. Costly repairs and improvements have been

foundation money. The \$4 million left after the planned improvements will go to an endowment to defray future operating costs.

postponed over the years.

Mount Vernon has more than a few problems:

• Its antiquated electrical system, installed in 1922 under the direction of Thomas Edison, is beginning to wear. Simple insulated wiring runs through open spaces in the house and must be replaced to meet electrical codes. Cost of repairs: \$515,000. The irrigation system, including a

250,000-gallon reservoir, is at least 40 years old, and its corroding underground pipes collapse often, sometimes leaving the 100-member staff and visitors without drinking water. Cost of repairs: \$100,000. Although security problems at Mount Vernon have never been more serious than a trespasser or two, mansion directors want a more modern electronic system. Early one recent morning an ailing security device shortcircuited and began smoking. Security men
solved the problem quickly, but Castellani
fears it could have started a major fire in the
mansion. Cost of repairs: \$280,000.

• George Washington's copious and nowdeficate pagests are confined to a small libeau.

delicate papers are confined to a small library, where they are exposed to fire hazards and damaging temperature fluctuation. A new li-brary and research center to house them are now under construction. The cost: about \$2.5

non managers have decided against raising the \$3 admission. "That would be counterproductive," says Castellani.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Market Summary Market Diaries **NYSE Most Actives** 37% 38% 38% 38% 47% 21% 33% 11% 16% 17% **NYSE Index** Standard & Poors Index 174,500 144,000 124,600 99,900 73,600 64,000 54,200 52,300 48,000 45,100 31% 37% 12% 19% 20 25% 43 16% 7% AMEX Stock Index Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Dow Jones Bond Average

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Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, December 26-27, 1981

Polish Crisis Sends Shock Waves Across W. German Bank Industry

By John M. Geddes

AP-Dow Jones

BONN — The upheavals in Poland are sending shock waves through the West German banking

The West German banks are Po-Western banks, holding the equivalent of an estimated \$4.5 billion of about \$16 billion of Poland's commercial-bank debt.

The credits, the bulk of which lack guarantees by third parties, have made West German bankers

valuerable to bouts of anguish.

"There isn't any sign of Christmas around here this year," one
Frankfurt banker said earlier this of his bank's reaction to the military takeover in Poland. Last week, Polish authorities asked Western banks for a new \$350-million credit to enable them to pay interest still due for this year. The banks have been insisting that Po-land pay the interest before they will reschedule \$2.4 billion of principal that came due in 1981.

Clouded Outlook

The request, and the banks' reluctance to comply, has thrown the whole issue of debt rescheduling into question. An official at one West German bank said talks may continue, on the assumption that such a rescheduling agreement could be signed, but the "chances

Is Cited in Amax Case

don"t look bright for the near fu-ture." cushion the effect on the banks of

[Poland's ability to meet the debt repayments was further darkened by the announcement Wednesday of additional U.S. gov-ernment economic sanctions against the country. President reagan ordered suspension of fur-ther export-import bank credits to Poland and of Polish airline and fishing rights in the United States.]

That clouded outlook has focused attention on the West German banks' ability to cope with a Polish loan default, should one occur. Squeezed by falling profits the last two years, some West German banks could be forced to take strong measures to handle the massive write-offs that would be re-

"No German bank is in danger of collapsing because of its Polish loans," one top aide to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said. "But if they have to write off their Polish loans, some will have to exhaust both their visible and hidden reserves and may have to tap their equity

Some bankers see this official's assessment as naive. They argue that such major write-offs could shake confidence in the banking system, with unknown ramifications. Moreover, some say, the government should take steps, such as favorable tax treatment, to

any loan loss. The bankers argue that the government shares some responsibility for the trouble they are in, because it supported loans to the Soviet bloc as one element of détente. Particularly grating to the banks now is a 1.2-billion-Deutsche-mark loan signed in October 1980. "Face it, we wouldn't have gone into it without the government pressure," says a West German

Lack of Guarantees

The banks also had their own reasons for lending to Poland. West Germany is Poland's major Western trading partner. The loans helped fuel Polish trade with West Germany, giving the banks the dual advantage of earning interest on the loan and benefiting from the improved economic climate brought about by Polish purchases in Germany.

Another indication of the banks' willingness to lend is the fact that not all of the loans outstanding to Poland are backed by government export-credit insurace. Banking sources say that of the equivalent of \$4.5 billion in loans granted by about 60 West German banks, about \$2.7 billion is not covered

Deutsche Bank, one of the few

Polish Loans: Who Stands to Lose

West German banks are generally unwilling to disclose their exposure on Polish loans, but industry sources give the following partial breakdown by institution for such credits. The figures represent the value of total credits in millions of dollars, converted at current rates, and the amount covered and not covered by government export-credit guarantees.

	Uncovered	Covered
Bank Fuer Gemeinwirtschaft	\$343.6	\$418.5
Commerzbank	264.3	400.9
Deutsche Bank	198.2	308.4
Dresdner Bank	176.2	299.6
Landesbank-Girozentrale	<i>79.3</i>	198.2
Westdeutsche Landesbank	66	185

West German banks that have second healthy profits the past two years, is not expected to be squeezed too much if a write-off becomes necessary. Dresdner Bank has already announced it is increasing its reserves for potential

Bankers note that even Bank Fuer Gemeinwirtschaft, owned by labor unions, is protected if a Polish default occurs. The bank has group assets equivalent to \$26.43 billion and has equity capital and published reserves of \$740 million.

Despite this security net, none of the banks wants to see a Polish default. With high interest rates having expected the applicability.

having squeezed the profitability of many banks the past two years, a Polish default would crimp many banks' profitability for the near fu-

But in mid-February, accounting concerns will complete the banks' 1981 annual reports. Under

german law, the accounts must reflect any information since the close of the year that could materially affect the balance sheets.

The dilemma for the accountants will be how to treat the Polish loans. Adding to the difficulty is the fact that there has not been a West German precedent for such treatment on an industry-wide basis, and one open question is whether or not the accounting treatment will differ from bank to

How the Polish loans are treated flow the Polish loans are treated for tax and accounting purposes will determine how the banks' results look for the year. As one banker notes, gains could turn into losses depending on the decision, "Mid-February will be extremely important this year, more so than ever before," a Frankfurt banker says. "But if we want to be outsays. "But if we want to be optimistic, we can say there's a lot that can happen by then."

tend to build a "strong and stable

democracy," but have not predict-ed when that might be achieved.

Gen. Galtieri replaced Gen. Ro-

berto E. Viola as president. Viola was removed by the junta Dec. 11

"for reasons of state." He had

been accused of lacking a coherent program for dealing with the reces-

"Concerning foreign policy, I

want to say that Argentina's situa-tion in the world is not compatible

with equivocal or gray-area posi-tions that could undermine our

Western foundation," he said.

New Argentina Leader **Orders Austerity Move**

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's new military president has ordered a big dose of austerity with a smaller state role in the economy and, in his first major action, allowed the peso to float.

In his first speech to the nation, President Leopoldo F. Galtieri said Wednesday night that a study on the elimination of superfluous official agencies should be ready by next March and a a plan to turn state enterprises over to private enterprises would follow two months

"I demand anstere behavior and a careful administration," the 55-year-old army general said. He criticized what he called the exaggerated needs of "a gigantic bu-reancratic machine which does not serve the country any more and must be reduced." Gen. Galtieri, who assumed off-

ice Tuesday as the third army president of a so-called national reorganization process, said an erosion of public confidence after five years of military rule was not enough to warrant a hasty return to barracks. "It would be illusory to deny a

certain apathy, a lack of credibili-ty, but this reality is not enough to question the value of the process begun on March 24, 1976," he said. On Thursday, Argentina's new economy minister, Roberto

Alemann, said that the country's two-tier foreign exchange market had been scrapped and that the peso would be allowed to float. The dollar's free market rate immediately fell from Wednesday's

close of 10,250 pesos to 9,500. The two-tier system was intro-duced last June by former Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigant to take selling pressure off the currency after a series of devaluations.

The commercial rate for import and export transactions was regulated by the central bank, while the financial rate for tourism, loans and international currency transfers floated. The commercial rate Wednesday was 7,248 pesos to the

The peso stood at around 2,000 to the dollar at the beginning of the year, but has deteriorated as inflation has risen to well over 100 percent, unemployment has mush-roomed and the country virtually has run out of foreign exchange

In the future the central bank will only buy or sell in the foreign exchange market as an agent for the government and governmentowned companies seeking to cash or repay overseas loans, Mr.

He also said the ceiling for daily foreign currency purchases by the public had been raised from \$1,000

per person per day to \$20,000. Mr. Alemann is one of seven civilians in the 10-man Cabinet ap-pointed by Gen. Galtieri Tuesday. The choice of Mr. Alemann, a veteran of several military governments, was seen as a step towards a free-market approach to the

Gen. Galtieri Wednesday pledged to win the faith of Argen-tines "not by word but by exam-ple," and said his salary and those of the air force and navy commanders who sit with him on the ruling junta have been frozen for

The military overthrew President Isabel Peron in March, 1976, and began a dialogue with civilian political sectors last year. Gen. Galtieri said in his speech, "We will continue the development of political activity aimed at returning the nation to inctinate and ing the nation to institutional nor-

To Our Readers

Most financial markets were closed Friday for the Christmas holiday. The figures in this edition are results from Thursday's trad-

U.S. Steel Gets Green Light To Purchase Marathon Oil

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. Steel Corp.
has been given a green light to begin purchasing Marathon Oil Jan.
7, while Mobil's hopes to acquire
Marathon have been dealt another
serious blow.

Judge Joseph P. Kinneary, closely following orders set down Wednesday by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, said Thursday that U.S. Steel could begin purchasing Marathon shares Jan. 7, that competing of the could be stated for Marathon. fers could be made for Marathon up to that date and that any Marathon stockholder who has already agreed to sell to U.S. Steel can withdraw his decision by then.

An offer by a new bidder would automatically extend the Jan. 7

deadline.

deadine.

The appeals court also upheld a lower court ruling that a Mobil acquisition of Marathon would violate antitrust law by reducing competition in the marketing of gasoline in six Midwest states. In addition to the court rulings, the Federal Trade Commission has said that it would attempt to block Mobil on antitrust grounds.

'Manipulative' Options

Judge Kinneary acted after the appeals court overturned his earlier ruling and said that two pur-chase options granted to U.S. Steel by Marathon were illegal.

one option gave U.S. Steel the right to buy 10 million newly issued Marathon shares for \$90 a share, thus making Marathon much more expensive for anyone other than U.S. Steel to buy. The second option gave U.S. Steel the right, if Mobil or anyone else won, to buy Marathon's immensely to bury Marathon's immensely valuable Yates oilfield in Texas for \$2.8 billion. The Yates field has been Mobil's principal interest in Marathon.

The appeals court said the options were "manipulative," deterring other companies from competing with U.S. Steel for Marathon.

Daniel Hammer, an attorney for U.S. Steel, said Thursday his com-

pany agreed to follow the court order and drop the options before proceeding with the takeover.

Responding to the appeals court order that shareholders be allowed to the pack their stock "for a rea-

ta take back their stock "for a reasonable time" to permit them to accept any competing offers for Marathon, Judge Kinneary or-dered that the withdrawal date for U.S. Steel's \$6.3 billion bid be moved back to midnight Jan. 6. An earlier court ruling had set the withdrawal date at five days after the appeals court ruling.

In its ruling on Mobil's \$6.5 billion bid, the appeals court said: "Mobil's reasons for the acquisi-tion ... seem to be that Marathon stock was underpriced in the mar-ket and that Marathon's valuable

Yates Field in Texas would provide Mobil with additional needed domestic crude oil reserves. "We do not see that it is of par ticular benefit to the national economy to substitute Mobil ownership of the Yates Field for Marathon ownership, and it may be disadvantageous. It may reduce Mobil's incentives to explore and find its own new domestic

The possibility remained that Mobil might try another appeal of the antitrust ruling, which was en(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Harvester Sees Profit **Under New Debt Plan**

CHICAGO — International Harvester, announcing completion of a refinancing agreement with 193 lenders, has said it expects a return to profitability by the end of its fiscal year Oct. 31.

Company Chairman Archie R. McCardell said Wednesday that short-term borrowing of \$1.5 billion had been replaced with loans maturing in December, 1983.

Similar action has been taken with \$2 billion owed by a subsidiary, IH Credit Corp., which provides credit for buyers of IH prod-ucts. The subsidiary also would receive \$750 million in fresh cred-

The total \$4.2 billion package is thought to the largest private refinancing program ever completed, company officials said.

"All of the banks who are or have been lenders signed the agreement," chief financial officer James Cotting said. "Every bank came in for the full amount of its loan. There were no special deals." Mr. Cotting said the only excep-

tion was a New Orleans bank that is suing IH and was not expected to be part of the agreement.

Mr. McCardell, who acknowledged that the giant truck, farm equipment and construction equipment manufacturing company would have had to deleare bank-

ruptcy without refinancing, said the company projected continued

losses in early 1982, but renewed profitability later in the year. He said reductions in salaried personnel from 31,600 in 1980 to 20,000 in 1982, a white-collar wage freeze, elimination of unprofitable

products, and a proposed \$100-million cut in 1982 pay and benefits for union workers would help bring the company around.

He said he expects a United Auto Workers decision by mid-

January on a proposal to reopen the current union contract. IH has blamed its financial woes on the crippling effects of the 172-day strike in 1980 as well as the

current economic downturn. The company lost \$635.7 million in its 1981 financial year and \$397.9 million in 1980.

Mr. McCardell said the compa ny would have "a very substantia loss" during the three months to Jan. 31, the first quarter of the current year, because plants had been closed to reduce stocks.

The company expects a 10-to-15-percent drop in sales of tractors and combine harvesters during 1982, but expects to make money later in the year, he said.

Mr. McCardell also said he ex-

pects IH will use only 33 percent of its production capacity in the first quarter of 1982, against 73 percent a year earlier, but predicted the company will increase that figure to 50 percent later in the year even if the economy remains shuggish.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Asian Development Bank is an international development finance institution based in Manila, Philippines and established for the purpose of lending funds, promoting investment and providing technical assistance to developing countries, and generally, for fostering economic growth in the Asian region. Its membership comprises of forty-four countries, thirty of which are from the Asian region and fourteen from Western Europe and North America.

The Bank offers challenging opportunities to highly qualified and experienced professionals who seek employment on a career or fixed-term basis and applications are invited for the following positions:

PROJECT ENGINEER (Irrigation, Mining and Electric Power)

Identification, preparation, appraisal and evaluation of technical and economic viability of loans and technical assistance projects: determination of project feasibility including input-output analysis of proposed engineering systems; loan administration, including supervision of project implementation by executing agencies.

FINANCIAL ANALYST/PROJECT ECONOMIST (Agriculture, Social,

Infrastructure, Demography, Fisheries and Livestock, Airport, Highways, Ports and Water Supply)

Identification, preparation, appraisal and evaluation of financial/economic viability of loans and technical assistance projects: provision of forecasts of project impact on the overall social/economic development of the recipient country, the development of the sector and its sectoral interfaces; financial/economic analyses including forecasting of financial/economic rates of return; evaluation of financial impact and viability repercussions of changes in project implementation conditions; administration of financial/economic aspects of loans and technical assistance projects.

EDUCATION SPECIALIST

Conducting the technical analysis of the education aspects/components of loan and technical assistance projects appraisal and evaluation; forecasting the effects of education policies and delivery systems; determining the projects' technical feasibility including input-output analysis and evaluation of technical work by contract consultants.

ENERGY SPECIALIST

Undertaking energy sector reviews and analysis of specific energy issues in developing countries. The identification of problems in the energy sector and the design of appropriate assistance proposals to resolve the subject problems. Primary work experience should be in the development and utilization of conventional energy resources, energy sector planning and pricing, and energy impact assessment analysis.

Candidates should have a university degree or equivalent education, and a minimum of 5 years of professional experience in their particular field of expertise.

Successful applicants will be between 30 and 45 years of age. Fluency in written and spoken English is essential. Staff will be based in Manila, Philippines, but the positions involve extensive international travel.

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> HEAD, EMPLOYMENT UNIT, PERSONNEL DIVISION ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK P.O. BOX 789, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

By Martin Baron purchased by Mr. Reed, gives the holder the right to purchase 100 Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - The Securishares at a specified price during a specified period. While Amax directors decided on March 5 to reject California Standard's bid — the bid was withties and Exchange Commission has accused former Secretary of the Air Force Thomas Reed and a business associate of illegally proliting on inside information that Standard Oil of California would drawn two months later - the price of Amax stock surged from \$38 a share to more than \$57 by March 6, when Mr. Reed sold his make a \$4-billion merger bid for Mr. Reed, who was a leading options. The SEC said that as a refund raiser for Ronald Reagan's sult Mr. Reed's initial investment presidential campaign, and associate Frank M. Woods settled the of \$3,125 in 500 options had risen in value almost \$430,000.

Three Hours Later

charges by agreeing to a court or-der requiring them to give up \$476,000 they made by buying op-Gordon Reed, who could not be tions on Amax stock one day be-fore the merger bid last March. reached for comment, was not named as a defendant. A spokes-man for Amax refused to comment The two businessmen, both of San Rafael, Calif., were ordered to San Rafael, Calif., were ordered to put the money in escrow to make payments that might be required action against the director. "At the because of a lawsuit filed by pro-time this occurred, Mr. Reed as-tessional options dealers. Any sured us he had not told his son anything," a spokes

In its complaint, the SEC said Mr. Woods purchased his 50 SEC case was dismissed. Neither Amax options about three hours after Mr. Reed had placed his or-der. The SEC described Mr. Woods as making a special effort on March 4 to sign a brokerage form that would allow him to trade options. The SEC said it was the

first options purchase Mr. Woods had ever made. In June, Mr. Woods sold 40 op-tions contracts and exercised 10 contracts to buy Amax stock, making a net profit of \$49,000 on an initial \$17,000 investment. An attorney for Mr. Woods declined

Thomas Reed was appointed Air Force secretary by former President Gerald Ford in 1976. He was a key aide to Mr. Reagan during his two campaigns for California governor and was once Mr.

was offering \$78.50 a share for its A "call option." such as those Reagan's appointments secretary.

As part of the settlement, the

Mr. Reed nor Mr. Woods admitted

or denied any wrongdoing as part of the settlement. But Mr. Reed

said in a statement that the settle-

ment came out of a desire "to

avoid further litigation and ex-

ln its complaint, filed in federal

court in New York, the SEC said

that Mr. Reed placed an order

March 4 for 500 option contracts

on Amax stock only three minutes

after a telephone conversation

with his father. Gordon Reed, who is an Amax director. The next day,

Amax, a natural resources compa-

ny based in Greenwich, Conn., dis-

closed that it had received a pro-

posal in which California Standard

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Conoco Has Natural Gas Find off Indonesia United Press Interna

NEW YORK — Conoco has announced a "highly significant" natural gas find in the South China Sea about 710 miles off the coast of Jakarta, Indonesia.

Conoco said Thursday the Temphang No. 1 well, which is in 85 meters (280 feet) of water, had an estimated flow rate in excess of 325 million

cubic feet of gas a day.

But the company said its ability to measure the size of the discovery was limited by the type of equipment at the site. Conoco said further exploration will determine development plans for the well.

Cooper-Jarrett to File for Reorganization

MORRISTOWN, N.J. — Cooper-Jarrett says it intends to file for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy act on Dec. 28.

The trucking company said Thursday that under the reorganization it will teduce its general commodity services from 31 terminals in 18 states to three terminals — in Chicago, Maspeth, N.Y., and Clifton, N.J. In 1980, Cooper-Jarrett lost \$5.6 million on revenue of \$58.8 million.

CAB to Examine Sale of Wien Air Alaska Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - The Civil Aeronautics Board, in a move that could slow Chairman and Chief Executive Neil G. Bergt's plan to reorganize troubled Western Airlines, says the proposed sales of Wien Air Alaska to a company owned by Mr. Bergt cannot proceed without formal CAB

Endown.

Thus, the CAB Wednesday opened the proposed purchase of Wien by Eagle International Corp., of which Mr. Bergt is the principal shareholder, to comments — and possible opposition — from interested parties.

Mr. Bergt had sought board acceptance of an expedited transaction in which the deal would have been closed no later than Jan. 1 for \$50 million in cash.

million in cash. The CAB action came as a group of Western pilots said they will go to the company's stockholders for approval of an employee stock ownership plan. The plan, which would pump nearly \$20 million in cash into the troubled airline, is being offered as a partial alternative to Mr. Bergt's cost cutting plans.

3 Firms Agree on Standard for 'Floppy Disk'

NEW YORK - Matsushita Electric says it, Hitachi and Hitachi Maxell have agreed on a standardized format for new compact "floppy disk."

The companies said Thursday that each has been conducting independent research on the development of the small-size "floppy disk."

Mutsushita said they will propose the new format as the industry standard to other manufacturers. Matsushita said the new three-inch disk is compatible with the five-inch "mini-floppy disk" currently used as external memory for office and personal computers.



Thomas Reed

IMF Moves Up **Arab Protest**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In response to a threatened Arab boycott, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund have advanced the date of their 1982 annual meeting in Toronto by almost a month to avoid a conflict with the major Moslem holiday of Id al-Adha.

The re-scheduling of the meet-ing recently approved by the exec-utive boards but not announced publicly, is the second such accommodation to the Arab group, al-though complaints by Israel over repeated conflicts with the Jewish holidays of Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur have been turned aside. For example, at the 1981 annual meeting in Washington, the first two days of a four-day session

In 1975, at the request of the Arab nations, the annual meeting was put forward to the end of Ang-ust, instead of the traditional endof-September period, to avoid a conflict with the holy month of

At the annual meeting this year, a group of Arab nations formally petitioned the IMF and World Bank to change the dates of the 1982 meeting, set for Sept. 28 through Oct. 1, to avoid the conflict with Id al-Adha, a feast marking the end of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and said to be one of the two most important Islamic

Kuwaiti Chairnean

Canadian officials, to whom the Arabs also appealed separately, originally said that all available hotel space for the large group was unavailable in Toronto at any

other time. After long negotiations, the IMF and World Bank were able to Association had booked the Centre for the prior week.

Last year, when Israeli officials complained about the then prospective dates of this year's meeting, IMF-Bank officials responded they had not known of the conflict with the Jewish new year, and that time was too short, in any event, to make a change. The Israeli delega-tion was present in Washington, but did not attend during their New Year holiday. The governor of the Israeli central bank then sent officials a 10-year calendar. showing future dates of the Jewish religious holidays.

Meeting After

coincided with the Jewish new

Adding to the Arab sense of urgency was the fact that a member of their group, a Kuwaiti, was scheduled to be chairman of the oint session for the first time. But

book space for the joint conference from Sept. 6 through 9 at the Sheraton Centre, but not for key preliminary meetings running from Sept. 1 through 5. These will take place at a nearby Holiday Inn. Canadian government offi-cials said Thursday in response to a query that the later dates were "open," but that the Canadian Bar

Cash Prices

Commodity Indexes

Dividends

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Toronto Stocks

Glosing Prices, Dec. 24, 1981

BOT H BOY CO 300 Inland Gos 275 Intro Pige 2000 Korm Korte 200 Korm Korte 200 Lobath A 250 Lobath A 250 Lobath A 250 Lobath Cam 150 Lobath Co 150 Est Martie 1300 Mercan 1300 Mercan 13100 Nercan 31165 Nova All 200 Novako W 200 Novako W

New York Futures

London Commodities

Japanese Extend

Curbs on Exports

Of Machine Tools

TOKYO — Japan will continue

voluntary curbs on machine tool exports to the United States and West European countries next year, the Ministry of International

The ministry said Thursday that it will allow Japanese machine tool

manufacturers to extend an export

cartel agreement due to end this month for another year. The agree-ment sets minimum export prices

to try to stem any sharp rise in ex-

trade surplus with Japan estimated

at a possible \$18 billion for 1981.

ures show Japan exported lather

and machining tools worth \$193.3

million to the European countries and \$381 million to the United

States in the first nine months of

Trade and Industry has said.

European Official Critical Of New Multi-Fiber Accord

BRUSSELS — A new interna-tional textiles agreement will not adequately protect EEC producers against sudden, steep rises in imorts, an industry spokesman says.

Camille Blum, secretary-general of the textile industry organization Comitextil, said Thursday that the protocol of a new multi-fiber arment agreed on in Geneva Tuesday would allow foreign producers to claim compensation if the EEC intervened to limit imports of particular products. This compensation could take

the form of higher sales of other textile goods on the EEC market.

producers would make an all-out effort to fill their EEC export quotas next year even if it meant cutting their prices because of the deed state of the market.

gaining position when the EEC tries to negotiate more than a score of bilateral agreements based on

Mr. Blum said that if EEC demand did recover next year, the domestic textile industry would obtain little benefit while imports

for west africa Itd.

33 BRANCHES IN NIGERIA

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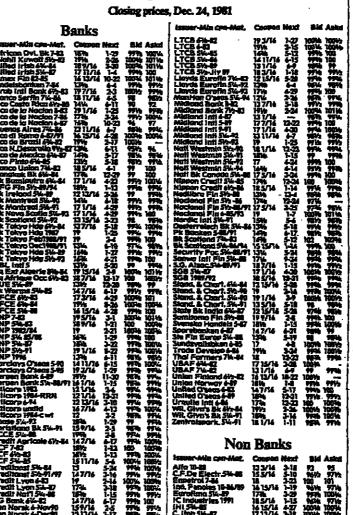
SE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 24

We would be destroying other parts of the EEC textile industry,"

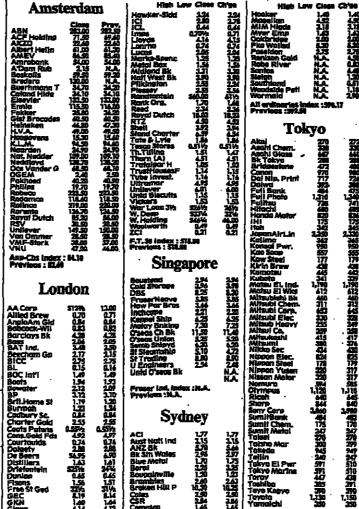
This would strengthen their bar

Mr. Blum said he feared foreign

Floating Rate Notes



Other Stock Markets



California Youth Faces Murder Trial

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Dec. 24, 1981

SAN JOSE, Calif. — A high school student charged with stranging a 14-year-old girl and then leading friends to look at the body port of the products.

The ministry said the EEC has been asking Japan to continue the restraint in the face of a rising has been ordered to stand trial as an adult on a charge of murder. The agreement covers the 10 Judge Lawrence Terry of the San Jose Juvenile Court ruled member countries of the EEC, as Wednesday that Anthony J. Broussard, 17, was "not a fit and proper" subject to be tried as a juvenile. "The sophistication, circumstances and gravity of the offense" well as Austria, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland and Unit-ed States. The products being curbed are numerically controlled lathes and machining tools.

The Japanese Machinery Exporters Association said latest fig-

Mr. Broussard was charged with strangling Marcy Courad. Police in Milpitas, Calif., said he had bragged to friends about killing and raping her and then led them into a ravine to see the body.

weighed against the youth, the

Dec. 24, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)



ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune

Selected Over-the-Counter



U.S., Japan Firms to Study China Synthetic Fuel Plant

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON - Dynalectron Corp. has signed an agreement with a Japanese trading company and the Chinese government to study construction of a multi-million dollar synthetic fuels plant in

The six-month study will deter-mine whether Dynalectron's H-coal process can be used to economically convert Chinese coal into liquid fuels.

Dynalectron officials said the U.S. Commerce Department has already approved of selling the synthetic fuel technology to the Chinese.

C. Itoh & Co., one of Japan's biggest multi-national trading firms, is heading a consortium of Japanese banking and business companies that are investigating production of synthetic fuels in

The Japanese group hopes to use the Chinese synfuels output to replace the costly imported oil

upon which Japan depends for much of its energy.

China's Ministry of Coal Indus-try and Central Coal Mining Re-search Institute will provide samples of Chinese coal to be tested

under Dynalectron's H-coal meth-od for creating liquid fuels.

Earlier this week Dynalectron announced that it's H-coal pilot plant in Catlettsburg, Ky., had completed a record 131-day run, turning 19,200 tons of coal into almost 60,000 barrels of liquid fuels. Financed by federal grants, the Kentucky plant uses a process developed by Dynalectron's subsidi-

ary Hydrocarbon Research Inc.
and is operated by Ashland Oil,
The Catlettsburg plant is being used to test the machinery and techniques under production conditions as the final step toward construction of a full-scale synthetic fuels plant. Dynalectron, Ashland and several other firms participating in the project have applied for federal grants to finance the full-size plant. The Reagan administration, however, is taiking of slashing government spending on synfuels or perhaps eliminating it entirely.

The Japanese group, on the other hand, is beginning the first phase of studies that could lead to construction of a commercial Hcoal plant in the early 1990s, Dy-

ctron officials said. The H-coal process produces a synthetic crude oil rich in naphtha unleaded gaspline — and other products that can be made into home heating oil.
On its latest and longest run, the plant used Illinois coal as a raw

material. Seven other runs were completed earlier using other types From Aug. 7, when the run began, to Dec. 11, when it was com-

pleted, the plant ran at better than pleted, the plant ran at better than Il percent of capacity, the design-ers said. Now the plant will be shut down for two months to evaluate the effect of the long run on com-The H-coal plant is one of two

The H-coal plaint is one of two such projects now operating as the first step toward commercial production of synthetic fuels. Dynalectron and Bechtel Cosp., a big California engineering firm, are designing a commercial-acale plant that is capable of producing 50,000 barrels of synthetic oil a day.

Besides studying the commercial feasibility of building the complex plant in China, Dynalectron will evaluate various kinds of chinese coal to see which are best for conversion into liquid fuels.

version into liquid fuels.

French Executives See Sharply Rising Prices

PARIS - French executives expect industrial producer prices in France to continue rising sharply, the National Statistics Office has

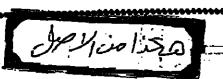
said without giving figures.

Its monthly survey released
Thursday said that the economic climate is still improving but at a less rapid pace because of slower demand for intermediate goods, such as steel and paper, and pro-duction of consumer goods other than cars is still rising.

Sears Sets Exchange For Dean Witter Stock

CHICAGO - Sears, Rochuck has set the exchange ratio at 3.11 shares of its common stock for each share of Dean Witter Rep-

Doan Witter is scheduled to be merged into Sears Dec. 31, pending approval by Dean Winser shareholders on Dec. 29. Sears said Thursday the exchange ratio was Thursday the exchange lower calculated on the basis of the average closing price of Schristock over the 10-day trading period that



LakerObtains

Bank Accord

To Meet Debt

From Agency Dispatcher
LONDON — Sir Freddie

Laker's bankers have agreed on restructuring Laker Airways finances to enable the low-fare op-

eration to meet debts of some £200

million (\$380 million).

After the Christmas Eve state-

ment from merchant bankers Sam-

uel Montagu, Sir Freddie, who championed low-fare air travel with his Skytrain service across the Atlantic said.

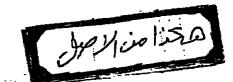
Atlantic, said:
"It is the best Christmas present
of all time. We have secured our
long-term future. We are not going

to lurch from one crisis to anoth-

The bankers' statement, after

weeks of negotiations, said:

"Agreement has been reached in



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Watt Moves to Modify U.S. Oil-Lease Policy

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt has ordered a major refinement of his heavily criticized offshore oil and gas leasing program in an apparent effort to reduce opposition without sacri-ficing significant energy potential.

In an internal memorandum is-sued last week, Mr. Watt directed that the leasing program focus on those offshore tracts determined by the United States Geological Survey, or by industry or state gov-ernments, to have a high potential for oil and gas development. Only those tracts would be offered for leasing.

Mr. Watt's original approach called for making nearly a billion offshore acres available for leasing over the next five years, and in huge planning areas, some the size of California.

Reduced Acreage

Under the new approach, all of the acreage will be available for industry consideration, but only spe-cific tracts actually will be offered.

jobe high-ranking Interior Department official, could reduce the actual acreage leased by as much as a third. The official, who asked not to be identified, said the refine-ment would enable the department to concentrate its planning includ-ing environmental assessment, on those areas where drilling was most likely to take place.

Environmental groups and some state governments have been criti-cal of Mr. Watt's offshore leasing policies, saying the scope and pace of contemplated development of the outer continental shelf would make it impossible to safeguard the environment and economies of coastal areas adjacent to drilling

operations.

The offshore program has generated political opposition and substantial litigation. A more selective approach could serve to reduce hat opposition.

Sarah Chasis, a staff attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Counsel and one of the leaders of the environmentalists' attacks, said that if the reports about Mr. Watt's contemplated change were true, it would be a "substantial im-

it would run into the same anti-

attempted, without success, to make a deal with Marathon. Thursday, in the wake of the new flurry in Marathon stock, Christi-

na Pagano, Allied's media rela-

tions manager, said, after consult-ing a senior official: "Our offer still stands. Our position on buy-

ing Marathon is not changed. If U.S. Steel and Mobil fail, we'd still

If a new bidder should enter the Marathon's stockholders

would receive an additional 10

be interested.



James G. Watt

Particularly welcome, she said, would be the ability to focus environmental analysis on small areas. Also, state and local governments would have more of an opportunity to examine the consequences of

the lease sale programs for their areas, she said.

In general, the refinements ordered by Mr. Watt appeared to be designed to reduce the controversy surrounding the offshore program by making the lease sales some-

Analyst Ellen Greenspan of Op-penheimer & Co. in New York

said, "Anybody who has upwards of \$6 billion to spend on this is probably prepared to move quick-

She added, "There is a very high probability of another bidder."

If there is another offer, it is un-

certain whether the steelmaker

would continue to raise its bid for

Marathon now that the two op-tions are gone, analysts said.

in great jeopardy following the appeals court ruling.

Analysts agreed Mobil's bid was

Joel Fischer, an analyst with

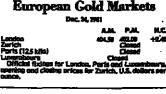
principle on the restructuring of Laker's financial affairs with a view to securing the airline's longterm viability."

Final details are to be worked out with the company's creditors next month. This year's recession in the air-

line industry hit the airline just as it was expanding its fleet of McDonnell-Douglas DC-10s and European Airbuses.

Thursday's agreement was approved by Britain's Civil Aviation Authority and the Bank of England and will enable Laker to continue scheduled Skytrain services to New York, Los Angeles and Mi-ami, as well as flying thousands of

European Gold Markets



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The new approach, according to U.S. Steel Gets Green Light on Takeover

trust problems as Mobil.

(Continued from Page 9) dorsed by all three appeals court judges. Mobil said it would have Allied Corp., formerly Allied Chemical, is also known to have no comment until it studied the

ruling.

U.S. Steel has said that 90 percent of Marathon's nearly 60 million shares outstanding have been tendered. U.S. Steel has offered to purchase 51 percent, or about 30 million shares, for \$125 a share and acquire the rest by exchanging them for notes valued at \$82

apiece.

If the U.S. Steel acquisition of Marathon goes through, it would be the second largest in U.S. corporate history. The biggest was the \$7.3-billion acquisition of Conoco by Du Pont earlier this year after a battle with Mobil. Mobil has been attempting to increase its domestic

Marathon shares, responding for a time to speculation that at least one new bidder might at-tempt to take over the oil company, reached a high of \$88.25 at one ny, teather a light of \$60.22 at one point Thursday before ending the day at \$83.75, off 50 cents from Wednesday's close on the New York Stock Exchange.

'Offer Stands'

The emergence of another big oil company as a potential new bidder seemed remote, in view of the appeals court antitrust ruling. The reasoning seemed to be that if, for instance, Gulf, which had attemped unsuccessfully to gain Marathou's support for a takeover bid, decided to revive the bidding.

Drexel Burnham Lambert in New York, said, "Mobil appears to be days — beyond the current Jan. 6 deadline - to take back their stopped unless it gets the reasonshares from U.S. Steel under federal tender-offer laws. ing of the court overturned.'

TOKYO — Japan will continue voluntary curbs on machine tool exports to the United States and West European countries next year, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has said.

The ministry said Thursday that if will allow Japanese machine tool manufacturers to extend an export

eartel agreement due to end this month for another year. The agreement sets minimum export prices to try to stem any sharp rise in export of the products.

The ministry said the EEC has been asking Japan to continue the restraint in the face of a rising

Japan Extends Machine-Tool Curbs trade surplus with Japan estimated at a possible \$18 billion for 1981.

The agreement covers the 10 member countries of the EEC, as well as Austria, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland and United States. The products being curbed are numerically controlled lathes and machining tools.

The Japanese Machinery porters Association said lates ures show Japan exported la and machining tools worth \$1 million to the European count and \$381 million to the Un

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ACROSS

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CROSSWORD-PUZZLE

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141 Dos Passos trilogy

BOOKS

53 U.S.

MUSIC OF THREE MORE SEASONS, 1977-1980 By Andrew Porter, 613 pp. \$22.95.

Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Charles Naylor

SO OFTEN collections, be they of essays, poems, or Silver Latin re-rumbling bourdon" (Porter, in his O essays, poems, or Silver Latin re-cipes, of the "Practical Cognator" or Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," wind up on the sun-porch of in the bathroom with selected junk mail and last year's magazine subscriptions. There is something wilting in the very idea of a collection or anthology for consumer and publisher-alike. It is, by definition and necessity, a start-stopstart affair that importunely demands to be considered with less chaff.

This, Andrew Porter's third collection of music reviews, reprinted from The New Yorker, stands apart for start-to-stop excellence. The title Music of Three More Seasons, 1977-1980" suggests no more special importance than "Jaws II," but these pieces, considered individually or together, display a commitment to scholarship and elegance of execution rarely encountered in critical writing today. Possibly the most valuable element here is the vector of choice: Porter has listened to the music that he feels is most deserving of attention, and time affirms his judgment. As New Yorker readers know, his inclination is toward opera. This is not an exclusive interest (he also favors new music), and in any case opera stands, by its complex nature, more in need of learned discussion than, for example, the oboe repetory, but it is Porter's passion and accordingly he gives music drama more than democracy

would allow. Music More Accessible to Public Were the years 1977 to 1980 significantly richer musically than any other given period? Probably not, although television brought a greater number of concerts and operas into U.S. homes than before. These three seasons featured the control of the cont tured the complete Berg's "Lulu," a haunting and slick mass-distributed film of "Don Giovanni," the publication of the "New Grove Dictionary of Music," the acceptance generally of Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito" (or "Titus") as a Great Work. More people listened to Tippett, Janacek, and Britten; they sampled unfamiliar Donizetti, the early isms of Malgoire, Ponnelle's provocative Wagner, and more early Verdi. They gasped at the ages of certain elderly pianists and welcomed the young, new piano com-petition winners. They visited Cara-moor and the United States' own Spoleto (in Charleston, S. C.) — and, I am tempted to add, "they found them wanting." Porter did. And he tells

To leap gracefully from an audience's inchoate sense that something just doesn't work, to the crack critic's articulated horror at the state of the art is a passage which sadly, we in the United States, too rarely experience in the press, but Andrew Porter commands that skill and he is a born reformer. His music-historical erudition has for many years now (eight in The New Yorker) helped to cultivate among his readers a more nearly utopian community of audiences and professionals. He exhorts we not to tap time, cough, or blow our collective nose during the music, asks, managements to provide good texts and adequate light to read them by — and washington Post.

Charles Naylor, co-author (with Thomas M. Disch) of the novel "Neighboring Lives," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

youth, played the organ) to the music; enjoins enthusiastic fools not to bawl out their appreciation during pianissimo passages, suggests that cello and piano duos not sit in such a way that their eyes are prevented from meeting; observes that the presence of a cafe or buffet for intermission "cheer" is just as essential as are places near the theater where people can talk after the concert is over. Among less pedestrian imperatives he recommends that major operas, such as "Don Carlos" (because it was written in French) ought sometimes to be produced in the correct language, while unfamiliar, densely plotted baroque works for the stage should be offered in the language of the listeners.

Fluid Critique

Singers and other performers have good nights and bad, and Porter seems ever to be fluid and just, according to the essential quality of the fare. Riccardo Muti's conducting one night is "exquisite but cold, as [his] Verdi often is," while nearly a year later he "seems to be the only conductater he seems to be the only control tor both able and willing to do pieces like "Guillaume Tell" and "Les Vepres Siciliennes" unabridged," Bev-erly Sills "Thais" falls under attack in 1978: "a mistake to essay it without a heroine more alluring of voice and more secure on exposed, sustained high notes above the staff." Ten months later, referring to the Met "Don Pasquale," we read: "Beverly Sills' portrayal of the heroine was especially distressing" but a year later, at her farewell performance, she is the "incandescent heroine" of "La Loca" Not oddly, in that same review Porter cites "La Loca" as "perhaps Menotti's best opera," while that composer fares poorly elsewhere: His "Trial of the Gypsy" is "trashy music, and not even tuneful or tearjerking, the way that "Amahl" is." And Barber's "Vanessa" has "a slightly less awful libretto than it seems." (Menotti wrote it.) Whom does he praise? To list a few, Peter Pears, Radu Lupu, Sarah Caldwell, Dame Janet Baker, Marianna Christos, Alfred Brendel, Elisabeth Soderstrom, Youri Egorov, among others. Bernard Haitink is "not just a thoroughly sound and satisfying conductor but a great one." Fischer-Dieskau "sang [Schubert's Winterreise] almost as if he were drunk - drunk, that is, both with rapturous contemplation of the great cycle and with the grief that has stolen from it into his soul." Despite its bounds in time, this is

an important, exemplary book be-cause it affirms so often what we, listeners, concertgoers, performers, all suspect to be true but occasionally need reminding of: that media hype is a form of pollution, that good is good, and bad boring, that there are a number of new artists who are very, very good, new operas that the big houses really ought to try out, and that even old "Bohème" has some tricks up her











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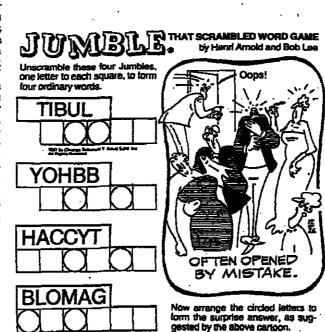






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A Throwaway Vote for an Outcast

By Scott Ostler

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — People laughed when I said I is planning to write about Alex Johnson, who, beuse he has been out of the major leagues for five ars, is eligible for baseball's Hall of Fame this year. Johnson in the Hall of Fame? Good for a chuckle servicially when you consider that the service of Johnson in the Hall or Pamer Good for a chuckle especially when you consider that the voters are ortswriters. Johnson once complimented a Los Andes writer by setting him in the context of his colsques: "You're the least ignorant..."

So Johnson probably won't be swept into the hall the first haller along with Hansy Account of Final

the first ballot along with Henry Aaron and Frank obinson. But every year at this time, writers and ms launch campaigns for their favorites, and my an this year was known as The Ax. Awful Alex and

ler the Angry.

I know, I know — he only won one batting title, in 370, when he was with the California Angels. And he conced around eight teams in his 13-year big-league meer (.288 lifetime average). But Johnson was a pioeer, an innovator and one strange dude.

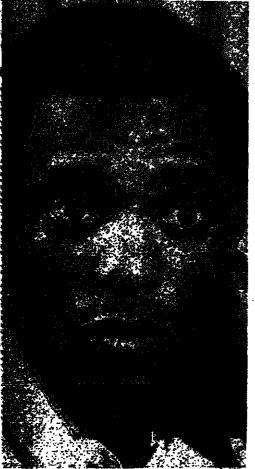
So listen up. Johnson belongs in the Hall of Fame.

member, it was The Ax who:

 Applied scientific research to baseball. "There's • Applied scientific research to baseball. "There's o limit to what the human being can give," he said, But eventually nature is going to take over. Your ody gets kind of stale... You just have to pace ourself." So Johnson never hustled out to his outeld position. He sauntered or strolled.

· Applied logic to baseball. Since the umpires were ut to get him, he rarely ran out grounders. "Why run then I knew I was going to be called out anyway?"

Simplified the interpretation of statistics. At one Il-Star Game, a writer noted that Johnson had hit nly two homers the previous season, but already had 2 at the present All-Star break. "What's the differace?" the man asked. "Ten," replied Johnson.



Alex Johnson in 1971 '... Maybe I'm just decoying."

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 Being fined, benched or reprimanded by Angel manager Lefty Phillips. One season he was benched five times, fined a total of \$3,200 and finally suspended without pay.

Looking down the barrel of a pistol held by teammate Chico Ruiz. It happened in the Angel clubhouse June 13, 1971, while a game was still in progress. Ruiz was the godfather of Johnson's adopted daughter, but sometimes friends can quarrel.

Taunting teammates, cursing writers, turning his back on successful.

back on autograph seekers.

• Actually running out a ground ball. That was on the last day of the 1970 season. It was a hot liner that Chicago third baseman Bill Melton fielded cleanly and threw quickly to first, but Johnson beat it out and it gave him the batting title over Carl Yastrzemski —

• Packing his bags. Lots of photos of Johnson

packing his bags.

• Visiting a home for retarded children.

That last photo is the one that bothers me and keeps this from being nothing but a collection of an-ecdotes about a malcontent. See, Johnson apparently

had some heavy emotional problems. Off the field, they say, he was a nice fellow. He made that visit to the retarded kids, for instance. One of those token, five-minutes-and-10-auto-graphs jobs so common among pro athletes. But when the woman who ran the home went into the backyard an hour later, there was Johnson playing ball with the kids. He did a lot of that kind of thing.

He contributed \$500 to help a crippled former cammate, but, when asked about the donation, vehemently denied it.

But once Johnson put on the uniform, he became Mr. Hyde. He intimidated teammates, writers, mana-

gers, umpires. Everybody.

When the Angels traded Johnson to Cleveland, his new manager told reporters that Johnson was working harder in spring training than anybody on the team. "How would he know?" Johnson remarked.

"Maybe I'm just decoying."

Johnson's story is a sad one. He had enormous talent. He had speed and power and he worked like crazy on his hitting.

Man vs. Machine

He would play pepper for hours. He would get in the batting cage against the pitching machine, having cranked it up to its fastest setting. He'd start at the plate and then begin creeping up on the machine. In a few minutes he would be standing 15 feet in front of

it, still lashing lashing line drives.

The year after he won the batting title, the Angels suspended Johnson without pay for failing to give his best effort. He appealed and won a landmark decision. The ruling was that, in terms of suspensions and salaries, an emotional illness should be treated the same as a physical one.

It was pretty much Johnson against everybody, but Johnson wasn't always the bad guy.

Sportswriters betrayed his trust and one newspaper cartoonist portrayed him in a blatantly racist fashion. When things went bad, teammates used him as a handy scapegoat.

But Johnson had serious problems. He was a black

man who liked few whites, fewer authority figures and nobody he considered to be ignorant — which narrowed his circle of friends considerably. He hit .268 for Detroit in 1976, at the age of 33.

Then, nine days after his birthday and nine days before Christmas, the Tigers released him. He's 39 now, wherever he is; I couldn't locate him. There are reports that he played ball in Mexico for a while and then went home to Detroit to run a couple

of gas stations. Wherever you are, Alex, I hope you've found some kind of peace of mind. You won't ever get voted into the Hall of Fame, but you deserve some kind of spe-

cial plaque.

The only trouble is, the plaque would be like you. Baseball wouldn't know what to do with it.

Lakers Get McAdoo, the NBA's Well-Traveled Mystery Man

By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Once men-

tioned in the same category with Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Bill Walion, Artis Gilmore and Bob Lanier as one of the National Baskethall Association's great centers, Bob McAdoo, 30 years old and an on-again, off-again performer for the last season and a half, is starting over with the Los Angeles Lakers.

After more than a month of neotiations with the New Jersey Nets, the Lakers reached an agreement early Thursday for the rights to McAdoo. Los Angeles gave up its 1983 second-round draft choice and cash reportedly amounting to \$100,000 this season and another \$50,000 if McAdoo is still with the

team next year.
The deal is contingent on the often-injured McAdoo's passing a physical exam. He played only 16 games last season and in May had surgery for bone spurs in his heels. If Laker doctors give him a clean bill of health, he will join the team Sunday night for a game against

The Lakers can use him. Abdul-Jabbar, who has missed three games with a sprained ankle, is still at less than full strength. And Mitch Kupchak, the power for-ward who has been Abdul-Jabbar's backup at center, is out for at least two months with a broken bone in

his right leg.
McAdoo's will be a multiyear contract, but only the remainder of this season is guaranteed. Each side has an option to reconstruct the arrangement before next season. According to team sources, he will receive \$175,000 this season, considerably less than the \$522,500 he earned last year with New Jersey.

The Nets, who claimed McAdoo for the final 10 games of last sea-son after Detroit waived him, offered him \$300,000 to return this year; McAdoo, a free agent, asked for \$400,000. But his agent, Bill

vers March 13, 1981

Bob McAdoo's N.B.A. Odyssey

2, 30,0000 praves 1972-73 to 1976-77 Traded Dec. 9, 1976

. . . And on to stop No. 6.

Oregon Is Given

2-Year Penalty for

Multiple Violations

MISSION, Kan. — The University of Oregon has been placed on

a two-year probation by the Na-

tional Collegiate Athletic Associa-tion for violations by its athletic department in recruiting, use of funds and academic standards. The NCAA said late Wednesday

that Oregon's football team will be

prohibited from bowl-game participation following the 1982 season and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television pro-

gram during the 1982 season. It said Oregon's football scholarships will be cut from 30 to 25 for the 1982-83 academic year and from 30 to 28 in 1983-84. The school's

basketball scholarships will be reduced by one, to 14, in 1982-83.

violated rules on academic stand-

ards several times from 1977 to

tickets were refunded and the

money was used for recruiting ex-penses. The football program was

found to have offered improper re-

cruiting inducements, to have given athletes illegal extra benefits and to have fielded ineligible players in 1977-78 and 1979-80. The

basketball program was cited for allowing former members of the coaching staff to recruit athletes.

A spokesman said the university will not appeal the penalties.

The NCAA found Oregon had-

a factor as McAdoo's desire to

play for a winner.

Thus ended, at least for the moment, the Lakers' search by for a backup center, one that began before the season and intensified when Kupchak was injured last weekend. Only time will tell if McAdoo is the player the Lakers have been looking for. His unorthodox but deadly jump shot, his "in-your-face" shot-blocking and running ability could make him a fixture in the Lakers' "showtime" style of play.

Originally Los Angeles was looking for a sturdier center, but when Kupchak was hurt the prioriby became a center who also can play forward. The 6-9, 210-pound McAdoo has played both positions. And well.

If he is still as good as his credentials, the Lakers have not added to the control of the

added a star, but a galaxy — rookie of the year in 1973, NBA scoring champion in 1974; 1975, 1976, most valuable player in 1975 and a two-time all-star.
In nine seasons, McAdoo has

averaged 26.4 points a game on a shooting percentage of 50.6, and 11.6 rebounds. But, in his 10th season, the Lakers are his sixth team --- an early-warning signal.

The reviews are mixed. He has been called shy and egocentric. Team-oriented but selfish. A man who plays hurt and a malingerer who sometimes doesn't play healthy. Coachable. Uncoachable.

Said New York Knick General Manger Eddie Donovan last sum-mer: "He did everything we asked of him. He may not be the greatest passer in the world, but he will always get you X number of points and X number of rebounds. Some people say he's a selfish player, but I think all great scorers have to be a little selfish."

But Boston General Manager Red Auerbach said McAdoo "was more concerned with personal achievements than team achievements."

General Manager Bill Sharman for \$400,000. But his agent, Bill said the Lakers are reserving judg-Madden, said money wasn't as big ment; for the time being, they pre-

3. Boston Cettics



Bob McAdoo ... I just want to play basketball, Some people don't believe that."

fer to think he has been a victim of circumstance.

After applying for the hardship draft after his junior year at North Carolina, where he had transferred from junior college only a year earlier, the son of a Greensboro, N.C., carpenter was the second player chosen in the 1972 draft. He played the first four and a half years of his career in Buffalo, where he turned the Braves into a

demand for half a million dollars a year, he was dealt to the Knicks, where he was expected to singlehandedly compensate for the re-tirements of Willis Reed, Dave De-Busschere and Bill Bradley.

When Buffalo couldn't meet his

After two years in New York, McAdoo was dealt to Boston for three first-round draft choices, a deal made by Celtic owner John Y. Brown without consulting Auerbach or Coach Dave Cowens — a deal doomed from the outset. McAdoo was a Celtic for half a year before he was sent to Detroit, then the Siberia of the NBA. "I would like to see them trade

Julius Erving, Larry Bird or Kareem around the league four times," McAdoo once remarked to a New York Times reporter, "and see how effective they are."

Compounding his misery were various injuries: back, groin, heels, stomach. He hasn't played more than 60 games since the 1977-78 season. That is more of a concern to the Lakers than McAdoo's temperment

"I don't think there will be any problem," said Coach Pat Riley. "We don't need him to get 25 points or 20 rebounds a night. If he can, that's great, but I don't think he's looking for that any more. He wants to come here to lend us support and be a team player and win a championship." Last summer, McAdoo told the New York Times: "I've got a label

as a bad guy now, and I'm not a bad guy. I just want to play bas-ketball. Some people don't believe that. Things started out so good, then, well — sometimes I'd say to myself: 'How can this be happening to me?" I've tried not to think about it.

"But maybe my luck will change. I thought about that when I was watching the Super Bowl in January. I was really rooting for Jim Plunkett. He had knocked around, and then Al Davis gave him a chance with Oakland. Then be quarterbacks the Raiders to the championship. I was so happy for

the guy.
"He stuck in there, and it paid off. I've still got hope, too."

Defenses the Key to NFL Wild-Card Playoffs

NEW YORK - National Football League coaches maintain that good defensive teams make the playoffs and for confirmation one need only look at Sunday's wild-

card playoff games. The American Conference en-counter, the New York Jets at home against Buffalo, matches the No. 1 defensive team in the AFC (the Jets) against the club ranked first in pass defense (the Bills). Buffalo ranked third overall in de-

fense among AFC clubs.
In the National Conference, Philadelphia, the conference's topranked defensive club, is at home against the New York Giants, who ranked third in NFC defense, Defense, in fact, carried New York: Its offense finished dead last among the 14 NFC clubs.

Bag Men

The Jet defense allowed just 304.4 yards a game and led the league in sacks with 66, one shy of the NFL record set by Oakland in 1967. Ends Joe Klecko (20½) and Mark Gastineau (20) ranked 1-2 in the NFL in sacks.

Offensively, the Jets reinforced by the return of Wesley Walker and the sudden emergence of Lam Jones, giving them proba-bly the fastest set of receivers in the league. Two weeks ago against Cleveland, Jones, given a chance to play regularly because of an injury

NHL Standings

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Hickery (6), Dove Meloney (4), Victors (3), Sit(9); MocLasm (18), Trimper (4)),
Bestos 7, Weshington 4 (McNet (18), Middletos 3 (28), Perk (4), Marcette (1), Sources (6);
Watter (19), Robertson (4), Wester (29), Gartner
(31)). 1979 by forging transcripts that gave athletes credit for classes they did not attend. The NCAA also said the football program set up a secret travel account in which unused airline

ton 3 (23), Perik (4), Marcette (1), Bourque (6); Watter (19), Robertson (6), Weiter (20), Garher (11)).

Pittsburgh 4, Toronto 4 (Gardiner (20), Boutette (10), Steedden (5), Forgeson (10); Volve 2 (28), Slittler (16), Robert (7).

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Allonessia 4, Cnipary 4 (Poliner (16), Smith (2), Holison (6); Second (7), Lundlee (72), Piett (10), Routekallio (9)).

Edmonto 6, Vancouver 1 (Alexander (25), Kurri (10), Semenko (7), Lundley (20), Coffey (20), Gretzky (41); MacDonald (11)).

Los Angeles & Colorado 4 (Toylor (21), Fac 2 (11), Dionne 2 (26), Gruh (2), Turnbull (8), Basel (22), Astron (11), Ketula (2), Laver (14), Broken (2)).

Green Bay.

Buffalo quarterback Joe Fergu-

son has dangerous receivers in all-pro Frank Lewis and Jerry Butler and one of the NFL's top runners in Joe Cribbs, who rushed for 1,097 yards and 10 touchdowns this year. Defensively, the Bills were hurt by the loss of injured linebacker Shane Nelson but still have a solid defensive line led by Ben Williams and Fred Smerlas, The teams split their games this

year, the Bills winning, 31-0, at Buffalo on opening day and the Jets winning, 33-14, in New York. Philadelphia suffered perhaps its worst physical beating of the season against the Giants Nov. 22.

to Walker. caught five passes for 83 yards and a touchdown. He caught three more for 67 yards and a TD in Sunday's 28-3 rout of 20-10, in Philadelphia (the Eagles won the teams' other meeting, 24-

10, on opening day).
Eagle running back Wilburt
Montgomery this week accused the Giants of "cheap shots" in the second game — in which both he and star receiver Harold Carmichael were injured. "We felt they were clean hits," said Giant defensive end George Martin. "But of course we weren't on the receiving end."

Rob Carpenter, acquired from Houston in mid-season and the Giants' first rushing threat since Ron Johnson, feels the Eagles will be flying. "We started them off on their four-game slide and [Coach] Dick Vermeil will have them more emotionally ready on Sunday than for any other game this year.



Crewmember Luc Tirejacques gave the mast of French entry Kriter IX a final check before Saturday's departure from Auckland, New Zealand, on the next leg of the roundthe-world yacht race. Kriter IX leads the fleet on handicap.

Transactions

BASEBALL

BASKETBALL

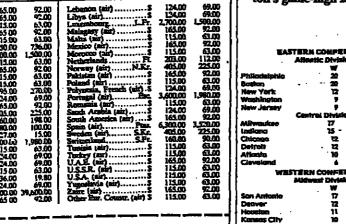
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NEW JERSEY—Traded forward/center B
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FOOTBALL

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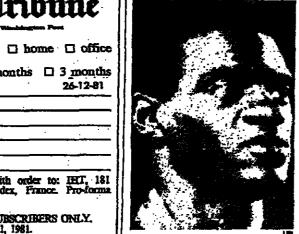
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early in Wednesday night's NBA contest in Seattle, but Shelton's game-high 27 points eventually sparked a 113-99 victory.

NBA Standings

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Joao de Oliveira

De Oliveira in Coma Following Car Crash The Associated Press CAMPINAS, Brazil — Jose Car-

6 27 222 12

los de Oliveira, the world record holder in the triple jump, is in a coma after being injured in an auto accident. De Oliveira suffered a skull fracture, concussion, two fractures in his right leg, a broken pelvis, lung damage, internal inju-ries and a broken jaw late Tuesday when the car in which he was riding collided head-on with another car that apparently was going the wrong way on a freeway here. De Oliveira set the triple jump record of 58 feet, 814 inches at the 1975 Pan American Games in

the World Cup meet in Rome.

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Covering CIA Losses

secret businesses known as proprietaries, to provide covers for agents to "wash" money for covert operations and for other clandes-

ine operations. Up until recently, these businesses have been very successful, but lately many of them have

been losing mon-ey. So "The Com-pany" decided to ry. So "The Company" decided to call everyone back to Langley, was going wrong. The director of

covert business operations was in Buchwald a foul temper.

He addressed the CIA agents who were charged with running the business covers. "This is the worst year we've ever had. Our gross sales are down by 20 percent,

going on?" The agent, whose cover was president of the Deutschland Music Box Company, said, "It's the the Hong Kong station. They stole our designs and flooded the U.S. market with cheap imitations. I make the best music boxes in the world, but I can't compete on

and the CIA can no longer eat

your losses. Now what the hell is

"Isn't that tough?" said the agent from Hong Kong, whose cover was chairman of the Kowloon Toy Company. "If you can't compete, then get out of the music box business. I'm not making a dime on my boxes ever since the Taiwan CIA company started to undercut us."

The director said, "Why does everyone have to make music boxes? Can't you come up with a new product like the Barbie doll?"

The agent running the South Korean Novelty Company said, "We put out a Nancy and Ronnie for Christmas and it

The director looked over his computer printouts. "What hap-pened to you, Danfield? It says here your New Delhi Exporting Company dropped \$2 million in the last quarter.

'That wasn't my fault. I sent a million madras welcome mats through Donnegger's shipping company in Bombay, and his people unloaded them in Pakistan.

WASHINGTON — One of the things the CIA does is run Pakistan?" Donnegger said, "Your compa-

ny got the invoices all screwed up. You had the yak butter going to the United States and the welcome mats going to Pakistan."

"Oh, shut up," the director said.
"Let's get to you, Brinkley. How
do you explain the fact you still
have 200,000 Lapland ski boots in your warehouse in Helsinki?"
"I had an order from Harrods in

London for the whole lot, when the KGB's Finlandia Sporting Goods Company got wind of it, and made Harrods an offer they couldn't refuse. I've asked covert operations to burn down the Finlandia factory three times, but they keep ignoring my request. How can I run a clandestine business if our people won't get tough with

the competition? The director said, "I'll talk to the arson people later. Now we get to Biberman. I have a report that you used CIA covert funds to cover up your losses from the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Company.

"I'm suing Jerry Brown and the state of California. As soon as I win the case, I'll replace the mon-ey. I can prove every fruit fly we sent them was sterile."

The director said, "Biberman, ou wouldn't know a sterile fruit fly from a gypsy moth. I see from this readout the only one who made a profit this year for The Company was Tablestone. Let him tell the rest of you dunder-heads how he did it."

"He isn't here, sir. He resigned last month and went into business for himself."

"What kind of business?" "Selling submachine guns, bombs and poison gas canisters to the Libyans. He said that as far as business was concerned the CIA didn't offer him a future, and he'd rather strike out on his own."

"Where is he getting his stuff?" "The same people we get it from, sir. "Do you mean he is telling peo-

ple he is still working for the "No, just the opposite. He keeps telling them he isn't. But the more he insists he has nothing to do with us, the more our suppliers believe

The director said, "You have to hand it to Tablestone. He always had a talent for making a buck. wish I had 100 more like him."

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Jan Kerouac: On Her Own Road

By Ann Japenga Los Angeles Times Service
OS ANGELES — In a drafty
Manhattan loft in 1951.

Jack Kerouac threaded butcher paper through a typewriter and began a tale about "an ex-cow-hand and an ex-footballer driving across the continent looking for lost fathers, odd jobs, good times and girls."

While Kerouac hatched the story that was to become "On the Road," a novel that inspired a generation of questers and seekars, he was aware that something else was gestating in the loft. His wife, Joan, was pregnant with what would be his only

"In the back of his mind he knew that I was there," said Kerouac's daughter, Jan. "That sort of worried him because the

book was his baby." Before Jan was born, Kerouac split. He set out to collect the characters and adventures that were to fill 19 books chronicling

the "Beat generation."
And, at 15, his daughter, pregant and on probation, ran away from her mother's house in the Lower East Side slums of New York and embarked on a fevered, sometimes seamy, trip of her

It was only after Jan Kerouac wrote the autobiographical novel "Baby Driver: A Story About Myself' that she saw how much she and her father were alike. They may never have lived together like most fathers and daughters, but they were both bound to the road.

Limousine and S4

Jan Kerouac dressed up in a white skirt and flowered blouse for the flight to Los Angeles from her home in Ellensburg, a farming community in central Washington state. A limousine, courtesy of her publisher, picked her up at the airport and escorted her to her interview. She had \$4 in her purse.

When a photographer suggest-ed downtown Skid Row as a backdrop for some shots, she agreed readily. "I'm just a bum in disguise," she said. The jobs she has taken in her

29 years include maid, racetrack groom, cook, waitress, jamitor, masseuse, potato picker, cannery worker and cartographer's assist-ant. Most recently she supported



Jack Kerouac, daughter Jan.

herself washing dishes, a job she had to give up to have time to publicize the book.

For many years she resisted any suggestions that she should try writing as a means of paying the rent. "When I was a child, people were always saying, 'Why don't you write? Your father writes.

"I didn't know how to react. I didn't quite understand what it meant to have that name, Kerousc. I pieced together that it was usually the interesting peo-ple that recognized it."

It wasn't until 1973, when she returned from an eventful sojourn in Central America and friends kept asking, "What hap-pened?" that Kerouac decided to put it all on paper; her travels, her tumultuous childhood.

In 1979, the publisher Viking-Penguin invited Jan Kerouac to attend a San Francisco gathering on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of her father's death. Among the Beat writers, cultists and fans she met there was the agent who eventually would sell her book.

With its freewheeling prose, "Baby Driver" will inevitably be compared to the work of her father. But the styles are very different, Jan Kerouac said. While her father reacted emotionally to every rainstorm and train ride,

her writing is cool and objective.

"Baby Driver" opens with Jan, at 15, enduring a painful still-birth in a thatched hut in the

Mexican tropics. Later. crisscrossing the U.S. Southwest in an old Cadillac with an assort-ment of friends, madmen and lovers, she records days of scoring heroin, turning tricks for gas-oline money, rushing down through Central America.

The events tumble together without interpretation or reaction, leaving the reader exhausted, and amazed that she sur-

She met her father for the first time at see 9 and a half. She had her hair curled for the big event and spent the morning worrying whether "the famous wino" would like her.

The occasion was a blood test to determine Jan's paternity. Her mother, she said, was portrayed in several biographies as being "a demon in the background, following Jack around with warrants to get support for me. She didn't mean him any harm. But she was waiting on tables to sup-port three kids" (two from a later marriage).

Jack was probably just as apprehensive about the meeting, since he had always insisted to his mother that Jan wasn't his.

The blood tests indicated otherwise. Jan said that her father later commented to Allen Ginsberg, with a mixture of pride and panic: "She sure does look like me, doesn't she?"

In her mind, there was no doubt. She liked her father immediately and was charmed bythe way he shuffled along with his lower lip jutting out — just like hers did.

For one precious afternoon, he was hers to show off to the neighborhood kids — not for his celebrity but because he was really her ther. He left with a curt, "See

ya in January."

The support checks came regularly — \$52 a month — but she didn't see her father again until six years later, a reunion she de-scribes in "Baby Driver": "My father sat in a rocking chair about one foot from the TV, upending a fifth of whisky and wearing a blue plaid shirt. He was watching 'The Beverly Hillbillies."

He wanted to speed through life, an outlaw poet (Ginsberg called him "the angel-headed hipster"), speaking for everyone alienated by postwar affluence. But he also wanted a home and stability.

Her mother told Jan that Jack woke one morning at 5 and begged his wife in a whiny voice: "Make me a spice cake." His mother would have done it, he said. When the marriage ended, Jack returned to live with his mother between travels, an arrangement he maintained into

A Cozy Room

"He needed to have this womblike atmosphere to work in," Jan said. "A small cozy room with his mother nearby to minister to his needs.

"I'm beginning to understand that. I prefer to have a small space to work in too," Jan Kerouac recently switched workrooms in the apartment she shares with her musician boyfriend. He took the larger room for his electric piano, she took the small one to write in.

In October, 1969, Jan heard on the radio that her father had died of complications resulting from alcoholism. She had to give up a fantasy she had nurtured since she was young - that someday they would be "drinking bud-

These days she is thinking about buying some land with a house on it, writing more, maybe having a child. "I don't want to be traveling aimlessly anymore." But in the next breath she said she'd like to go to France and

Zsa Zsa Gabor to Divorce

for divorce from her seventh hus-band, attorney and producer Mi-chael O'Hara. According to a petichael O'Hara. According to a petition filed in Los Angeles, they have reached a property settlement. Gabor married O'Hara Aug. 27, 1976, just three days after divorcing her sixth husband, millionaire inventor Jack Ryan. Named Miss Hungary in 1936, she has written three books, including "How To Catch A Man, How To Get Rid Of Keep A Man How To Get Rid Of Keep A Man, How To Get Rid Of A Man." Gabor's previous marriages were to actor George Sand-ers, oil executive Joshua Cosden, Turkish diplomat Burhan Belgee. hotel magnate Conrad Hilton and financier Herbert Hutner.

Two brothers in Atlanta have come up with a new twist for the frustrated folks who can't solve Erno Rubik's mind bender. Their variation is called "The Other Cube" — and it's all one color. "This is a 'pet rock' type of idea," said Henry Dan, a computer sales man who came up with it. "It's for the frustrated cubist to relieve his frustrations." With the help of his older brother, Bruce, a physician and writer, Dan purchased regular cubes, peeled off their colors and remade them; all white, all green, all red, etc. They sold like, well, Rubik's cube. "We can't make them fast enough," he said. Thus far, green has proved to be the most popular color, with red a close second.

She has been criticized for buying expensive china, for soliciting more than \$800,000 in private con-tributions to refurbish the White House and even for her expensive clothes. So it was a pleasant surprise to Nancy Reagan to learn that in a Gallup Poll on the 10 most admired women she ranked No. 1. Last year, she was eighth. "After she got over the shock, she said, "That's a wonderful Christ-mas present," said Shella Tate, the first lady's press secretary. The poll results were based on interviews with 1,508 adults. In order, those behind Mrs. Reagan were Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain; Sandra Day O'Connor, the recently appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; Mother Teresa of Calcuita: Betty Ford, Jacqueline Onassis, Rossiyun Carter, Barbara Walters, Queen Elizabeth II and Jane Fonda. In 1980, Mrs. Carter

Actress Zsa Zsa Gabor has filed first woman Supreme Court justice also were on the list of the 10 most influential women of 1981, according to a poll of 1,500 members of the University of Southern California Panhellenic Council, representing the sorroities on the Los Angeles and the Los Ange les campus. In alphabetical order, the list included Carol Burnett, Diana, Princess of Wales, Farrah Fawcett, Coretta King, Chris Evert Lloyd, Sandra Day O'Connor, Nancy Reagan, Daniella Steel, Marlo Thomas and Barbara

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A new health clinic in Liverpool will be named after John Lennon and the ex-Beatle's widow has agreed to provide some of the funds for the facility. Yoko Ono will start a trust fund to build the clinic and a fund-raising campaign will be undertaken to supply the rest of the money, Dr. Duncan Eg-dell, Liverpool's regional health of-ficer, said. Lennon, who was shot to death in December, 1980, out-side his New York apartment building, was a native of Liver-

A New York judge has ordered the withholding of book royalties and income from Jack Henry Abbott until the completion of a law-suit charging him with wrongful death. Abbott, who wrote the acclaimed "In the Belly of the Beast" and was released from prison with the aid of author Norman Mailer. is accused of killing an aspiring ac-tor, Richard Adan, 22, last July, outside a restaurant in New York. He faces trial for murder next-month. Adan's widow, Ricci, has filed a \$10-million civil lawsuit charging Abbott, 37, with wrong-ful death, according to court papers. The order to attach Abbott's assets was handed down by State. Supreme Court Justice Hilda Schwartz, in response to an application by Mrs. Adan.

Anna Moffa, fresh from a tour of "Tosca" in seven Italian cities, visited the Palazzo Farnese in Rome,

scene of Tosca's confrontation, with Baron Scarpia that results in his death. She summed up the opera: "Any Tosca in her right mind would have flipped over Scarpia, who according to the play's creator, Victorien Sardon, was hand-some, rich, a baron and the head of the Roman secret police. Instead she fell madly in love with some silly painter and ended up in

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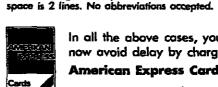
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